CITY OF COMPTON

2010 Urban Water Management Plan

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1 INTRODUCTION & PLAN PREPARATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The California State Legislature passed AB 797, the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) of 1983, which became effective January 1, 1984. The Act requires every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers, or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The act also requires urban water suppliers to update the UWMP in years ending in five and zero using a 20 to 25 year planning horizon. The City of Compton Municipal Water Department, a retail water supplier, fits the defined criteria and has prepared this UWMP addressing the requirements set forth in the State of California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10657.

Since its passage, many amendments have been added to the Act. These changes are intended to encourage increased regional planning and the cooperative management of California's most precious commodity - water. As a result, UWMPs have evolved to become:

- Foundation documents and sources of information for Water Supply Assessments and Written Verification of Water Supply,
- Long range planning documents for water supply,
- Source data for the development of regional water plans,
- Source documents for cities and counties preparing their General Plans, and
- Key components of Integrated Regional Water Management Plans.

For the City, the benefits of updating the UWMP extend beyond legislative compliance. This document is a reference document intended to complement other UWMPs by analyzing conservation issues and the water supply available to the City of Compton. An effective UWMP aimed at developing a greater level of water conservation, awareness, and reliability requires the coordinated efforts on key tasks by the Department of Water Resources (DWR), Central Basin Municipal Water Department (CBMWD) and its member agencies, and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD), along with the residents of the City of Compton. This document also summarizes the current and proposed water management activities performed by the City to

provide dependable, adequate and safe water. The UWMP further identifies proposed projects with a description of resulting water costs, benefits, and implementation schedule.

Specifically, the goals of this plan are:

- To provide a local perspective on current and proposed water conservation programs,
- To review current conservation programs and efforts,
- To evaluate potential conservation methods and identify improvements, as appropriate to the City programs,
- To provide a general framework for the development of mechanisms for coping with both short-term and long-term deficiencies in regional and/or local water supplies, and
- To serve as a flexible plan that can be updated periodically to reflect changes in regional and local trends, conditions and conservation policies (at least once every five years in accordance with Section 10621 and 10644 of AB 797).

In compliance with the State mandate and accordance with the best practices of water management, the City has prepared this UWMP.

1.2 REGULATORY CHANGES

New to the 2010 "Act" are several additions, the most important of which include:

- The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7)
- Assembly Bill 1420

SBx7-7 established the legislative framework to achieve Governor Schwarzenegger's call for a statewide per capita water use reduction of twenty percent by the year 2020. Urban retail water suppliers are required to report in their 2010 Plans their baseline and target per capita water use reduction values and implementation strategies to assist the state in meeting this goal.

Assembly Bill 1420 conditions a water supplier's eligibility for state-funded grants on implementation of the fourteen Demand Management Measures (DMMs). For DMMs that are not currently implemented, a schedule for implementation must be submitted, including a financing plan and budget in the grant or loan agreement. Alternatively, if a DMM is not locally cost effective, documentation supporting this argument is required. The City addresses the implementation of DMMs in Section 6 of the Plan.

1.3 PLAN ORGANIZATION

The chapters in this UWMP have been organized to correspond to the outline of the California Department of Water Resources' "Guidebook to Assist Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2010 Urban Water Management Plan." Additionally, the sequence used to present the information may be different from that shown in the Act in order to present the material in a manner reflecting the unique conditions within the City's service area. This UWMP is organized according to the following chapters:

1 INTRODUCTION & PLAN PREPARATION

Chapter 1 describes organization of the 2010 UWMP, background related to plan preparation, stakeholder involvement and the coordination with key stakeholders.

2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Chapter 2 describes the City service area, including the climate and demographics, and also provides an overview of the water system facilities.

3 SYSTEM DEMANDS

Chapter 3 documents historical water use including use by sector, baseline and target per capita water use reduction values, demand projection calculations and the method used to develop these projections.

4 SYSTEM SUPPLIES

Chapter 4 outlines the sources of water within the City service area, including documentation regarding wholesale water, groundwater, recycled water, desalination, and transfer and exchange opportunities.

5 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY & WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Chapter 5 outlines the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as well as documentation of the three dry year scenario, mandatory prohibitions, penalties or charges for excessive use, revenue and expenditure impacts, and mechanisms to determine reductions in water use.

6 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Chapter 6 describes the water conservation programs implemented by the City in an effort to reduce water usage in its service area.

7 CLIMATE CHANGE

Chapter 7 briefly outlines the impacts of climate change on the availability of supply, as well as City strategies to minimize emissions contributing to climate change.

1.4 COORDINATION

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10620(d)(2) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

The City ensured the preparation of the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan was coordinated with the appropriate water and public agencies. The County of Los Angeles, Central Basin Municipal Water District, and Metropolitan Water District were encouraged to participate in the plan development.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10621(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

The City sent notification letters to the following agencies approximately 60 days prior to the public hearing:

- County of Los Angeles
- Central Basin Municipal Water District
- Metropolitan Water District

A copy of the letter is available in Appendix A, as well as the distribution addresses.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10635(b) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

The City will provide copies of its 2010 Urban Water Management Plan Update to the following agencies within 60 days of submission of the plan to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR):

- County of Los Angeles
- Central Basin Municipal Water District
- Metropolitan Water District

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10642 Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan.

The City realizes the importance different social, cultural, and economic elements within its service area can have on the quality and success of its plan and water conservation efforts. The City encouraged all members of the public to attend the public hearing, and the City solicited written input from the public. Additionally, the City advertised, and provided a draft version of the plan on its website to allow public review and comment. The public was notified that the plan was available for review prior to the adoption hearing pursuant to Government Code 6066, described below.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10642 Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, the notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area.

A draft of the Urban Water Management Plan was made available on the City's website, and electronic versions of the plan were mailed upon request. A public notice including the time and place of the hearing was advertised in the local newspaper once per week for two consecutive weeks prior to the hearing, according to Government Code Section 6066. A summary of the City's coordination efforts is provided in Tables 1.4.1 and 1.4.2.

Table 1.4.1
Coordination with Appropriate Agencies

Agency	Participated in UWMP	Commented on the Draft	Attended Public Meetings
County of Los Angeles			
Central Basin Municipal Water District			
Metropolitan Water District			
General Public			✓
City of Compton	✓	✓	✓

Table 1.4.2 Coordination with Appropriate Agencies				
Agency	**Contacted for Assistance**	**Received Copy of Draft**	**Sent Notice of Intention to Adopt**	**Not Involved / No Information**
County of Los Angeles	✓	✓	✓	
Central Basin Municipal Water District	✓	✓	✓	
Metropolitan Water District	✓	✓	✓	
General Public	✓	✓	✓	
City of Compton	✓	✓	✓	

1.5 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10621(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

All amendments to the City's 2010 Urban Water Management Plan shall be adopted and filed consistent with the UWMP "Act" requirements.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10642 After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

The plan was adopted by the City Council on June 28, 2011 as prepared. A copy of the adoption resolution is provided in Appendix B.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10643 An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

The City will implement the strategies set forth in the plan immediately upon adoption by the City Council. Details on the implementation of specific sections are detailed in their respective sections of the plan.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10644(a) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

The City will submit copies of its 2010 Urban Water Management Plan to the following agencies within 30 days after adoption:

- The California Department of Water Resources
- The California State Library
- Los Angeles County

Additionally, any amendments or changes to the plan will be submitted to the above agencies within 30 days after adoption.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10645 Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

The City will provide an electronic version of the final 2010 Urban Water Management Plan on its website for public review within 30 days of filing the plan with the California Department of Water Resources. Additionally, a hard copy will be available for review at City Hall, located at 205 S. Willowbrook Avenue, Compton, CA 90220.

2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

2.1 SERVICE AREA PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631(a) Describe the service area of the supplier.

General Location Overview

The City of Compton (City) is also known as the "Hub City" because of its unique location in the center of Los Angeles County. The City is located approximately six miles north of downtown Long Beach and is bounded by the City of Paramount to the east, the City of Lynwood and an unincorporated County area (the Willowbrook community) to the north, an unincorporated County areas to the west, and unincorporated County areas and the Cities of Carson and Long Beach to the south. One of the City's unique geographic characteristics is that its boundaries enclose three areas of unincorporated County.

The Long Beach Freeway (I-710) generally serves as the City's eastern boundary. The Artesia Freeway (SR-91) traverses the southern portion of Compton, while the Century Freeway (I-105) is located to the north of the City. Figure 2.1.1 shows the location of the City of Compton in a regional context. A Citywide map is provided in Figure 2.1.2

The City has a total land area of 10.2 square miles or approximately 6,514 acres. Land uses within the City are varied. Residential users are scattered throughout the City and includes a mix of single-family homes and multi-family developments (both apartments and condominiums). Commercial uses are concentrated along the major arterials and include retail and small office developments, neighborhood commercial centers, and a number of larger community shopping centers. Industrial users are concentrated along Alameda Street (north of Rosecrans Avenue) and in the westernmost and southern portions of the City.

The predominant land use in the City is residential, accounting for approximately forty (40) percent of the City's total land area. The next largest land use in the City is industrial, which accounts for over seventeen (17) percent of the City's total land area and wealth of jobs. The

third largest land use is commercial uses account for approximately five (5) percent of the City's land area.

Water System Overview

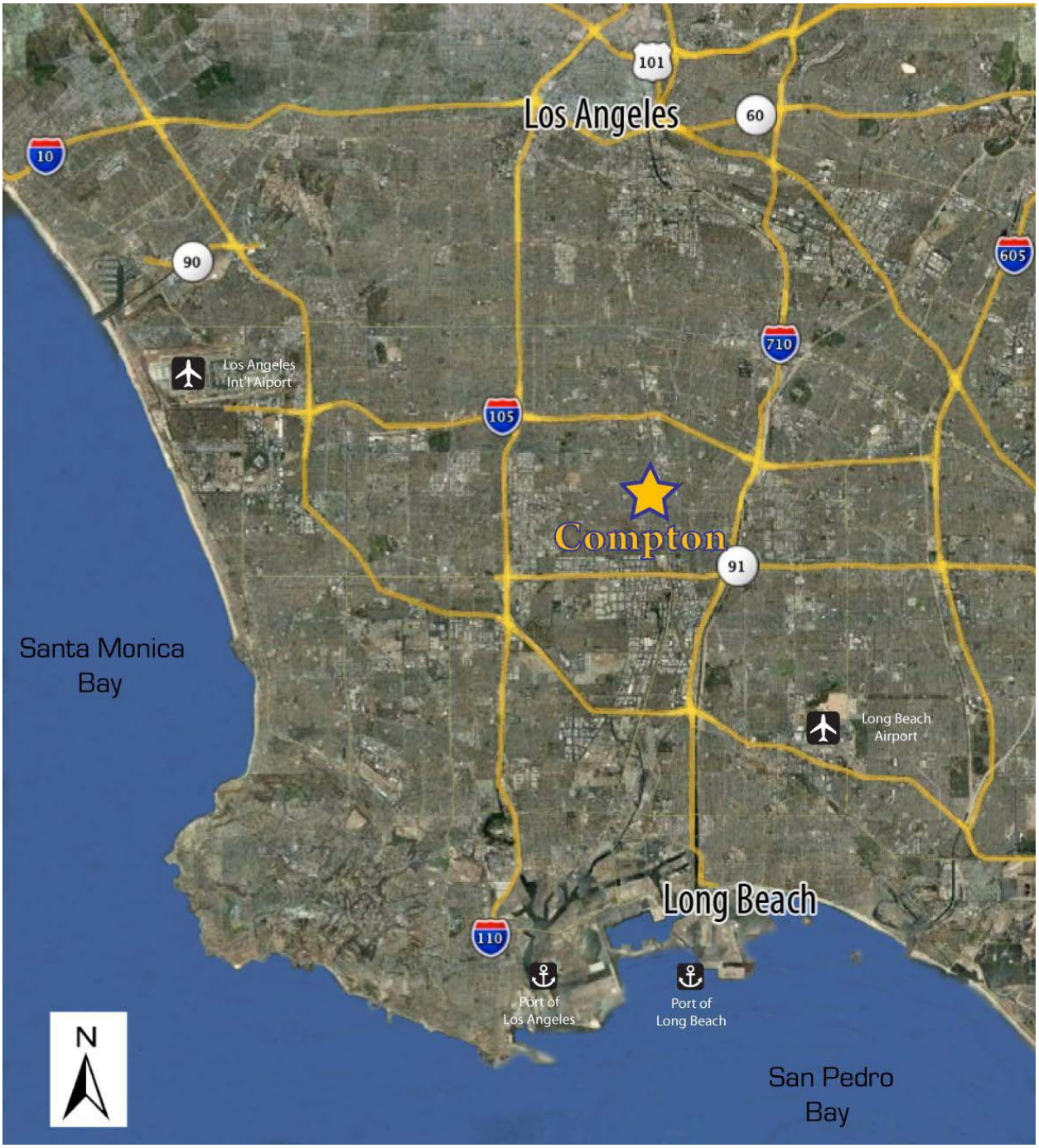
The City of Compton Municipal Water District (CMWD) has two major sources of water. It currently has access to 5,780 acre-feet of groundwater that is supplied via 7 wells. Water is pumped from these wells, and flows into a grid system, which is then distributed using a gravity fed system via 163 miles of 2 to 24-inch diameter pipes. In addition, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) supplies approximately 30-60% of the City's water demand. MWD has three active interconnections to the City. The purchased water from MWD augments the water from the wells, via the distribution system, and flows into four 3 million gallon welded steel-plate storage tanks, for a total of 12,000 million gallons of storage. Any fluctuations in system pressure or flow deficiencies are taken up by these tanks. Table 2.1.1 shows the maximum pumping capacity of each well site.

Water supplies are currently adequate to meet normal domestic needs, but overall reservoir capacity is lower than desirable. CMWD retails water to approximately 80 percent of the City of Compton as shown in Figure 2.1.3. Private water companies provide service to the remaining residents.

Table 2.1.1
System Facility Summary

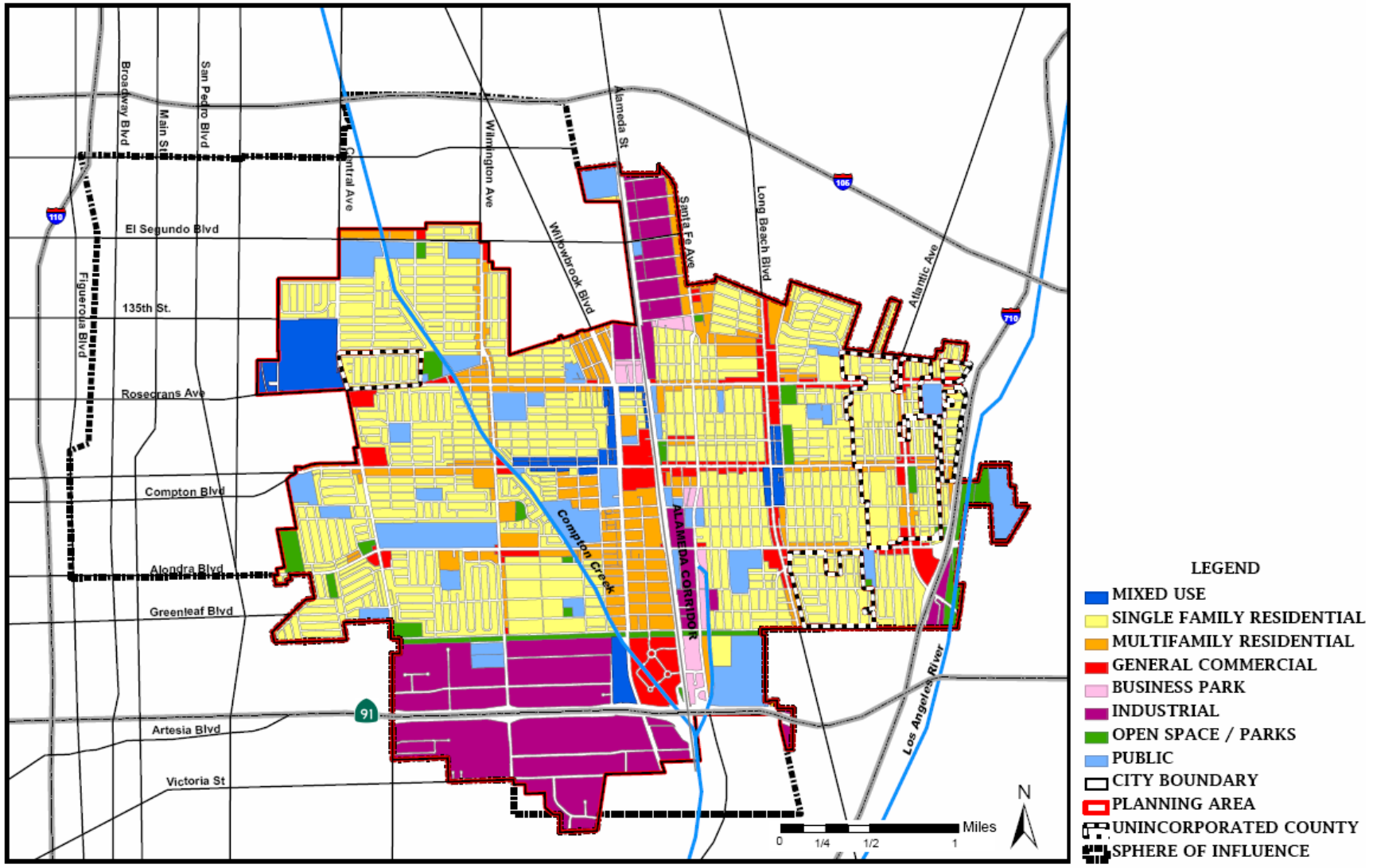
Wells	GPD (Gallons Per Day)	Reservoir (S. Wilmington Ave)	Capacity
Well Site 11	1,440,000	Elevated Tank	3 MG
Well Site 13	1,584,000	Elevated Tank	3 MG
Well Site 15	1,080,000	Elevated Tank	3 MG
Well Site 16	1,656,000	Elevated Tank	3 MG
Well Site 17	1,339,200		
Well Site 18	2,880,000		
Well Site 19	2,592,000		
Total	**9,979,200**		**12 MG**

Figure 2.1.1 – The City of Compton Regional Location[1]



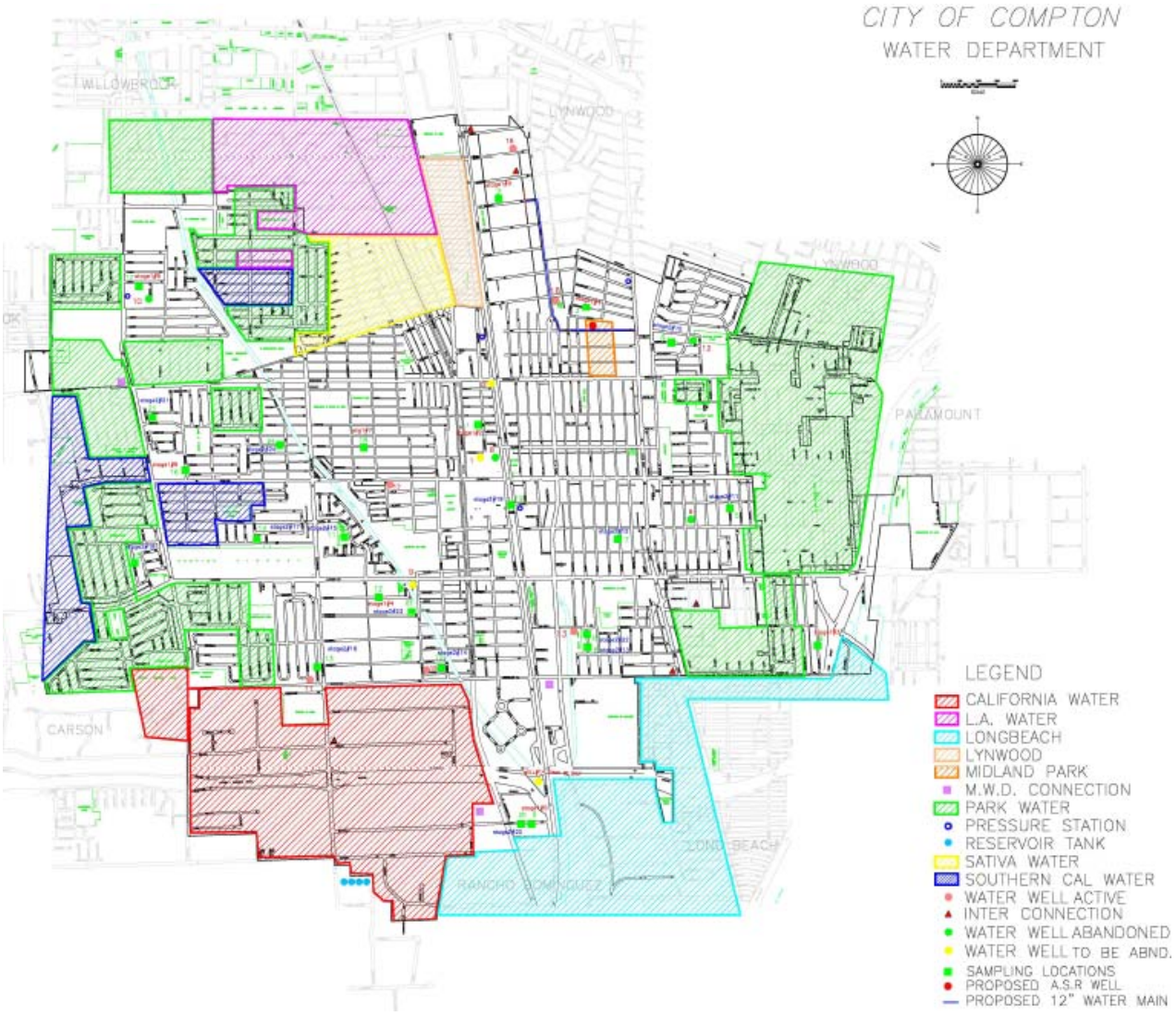
[1]Not to Scale

Figure 2.1.2 – City of Compton Map[1]



[1]Not to Scale

Figure 2.1.3 – The City of Compton Service Area[1]



[1]Not to Scale

2.2 SERVICE AREA CLIMATE

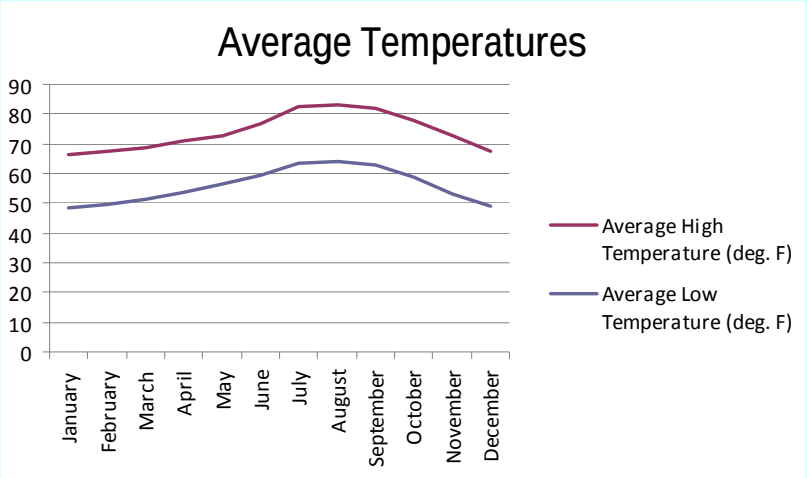
Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631(a) Describe the service area – climate.

Temperature

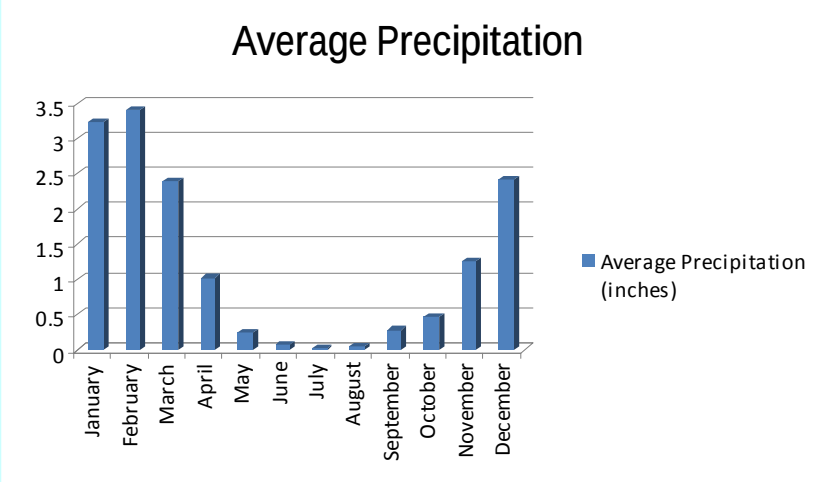
The City of Compton has a Subtropical-Mediterranean climate and receives just enough annual precipitation to avoid Koppen BSh (semi-arid climate) classification. The temperature range is generally moderate as depicted in Figure 2.2.1; the average high temperature is 74 °F and the average minimum annual temperature is 55 °F.

Figure 2.2.1 – Average Temperatures



Precipitation

Figure 2.2.2 – Average Precipitation



The City's annual average precipitation is approximately 15 inches. The average annual monthly precipitation in the City of Compton is presented in Figure 2.2.2.

Additionally, seasonal variation in temperature, rainfall, and evapotranspiration rate are illustrated in Table 2.2.1.

Table 2.2.1
Climate Data[1] (Period Record: 4/1/1906 – 12/31/2010)

	Avg. High Temp. (F)	Avg. Low Temp. (F)	Avg. Precipitation	Avg. (ETo)[2]
January	66.3	48.3	3.24	1.65
February	67.3	49.6	3.41	2.15
March	68.8	51.1	2.39	3.59
April	71.0	53.4	1.02	4.77
May	72.9	56.5	0.25	5.12
June	77.0	59.7	0.07	5.71
July	82.3	63.2	0.01	5.93
August	83.1	63.8	0.05	5.91
September	81.8	62.6	0.28	4.39
October	77.6	58.7	0.47	3.22
November	72.8	53.3	1.25	2.18
December	67.4	49.1	2.42	1.68

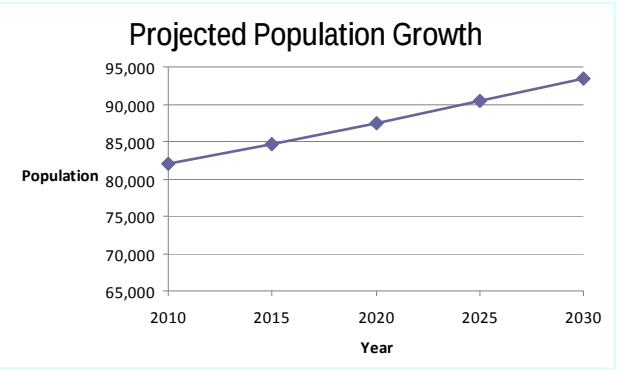
Source: (1) Western Regional Climate Center: http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?ca5115
(2) CIMIS: http://wwwcimis.water.ca.gov/cimis - Long Beach Station

2.3 SERVICE AREA POPULATION

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631(a) Describe the service area – current and projected population … The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier …(population projections) shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

Figure 2.3.1 – Projected Population Growth



Compton is strategically positioned on the Alameda Corridor, along which 25% of all U.S. waterborne international trade passes. The City is emerging as an industrial center in Los Angeles County for transit and distribution, business services, high technology, home and lifestyle products, and

metals. Compton is also considered an "entrepreneurial hot spot" and the City was recently listed as one of the best places in the United States to start and grow a business. The City is growing; its 2009 population is exceeds its earlier 2015 population projection. The community's population is predominantly Latino (57%) and African-American (40%) according to the most recent 2000 U.S. Census. Table 2.3.1 and Figure 2.3.1 show the service area population projection for the next 20 years.

Compton has a young population, with almost 50 percent of its residents under the age of 25 and a proportionally smaller senior population than that of the County of Los Angeles. Compton has been described as a family-oriented community because over 83% of its households are made up of families, a higher percentage than for Los Angeles County as a whole. Compton's family size is also larger than for Los Angeles County, 4.16 persons per household versus 2.98 persons per household for the County.

Table 2.3.1
Population — Current and Projected

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Data source
Service Area Population[1]	81,963	84,669	87465	90353	93,336	California DOF and Census.gov Estimates

[1] Service area population is defined as the population served by the distribution system. See Technical Methodology 2: Service Area Population (2010 UWMP Guidebook, Section M).

2.4 OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631(a) Describe the service area – other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning

Compton's employment levels are forecast to grow by about nine (9) percent over the next 30 years. The majority of jobs will be in the manufacturing, sales and service sectors. The City has about 2,700 licensed businesses. Retail businesses and offices are concentrated along Compton Boulevard, Alameda Street, Long Beach Boulevard, and Rosecrans Avenue. The major industrial businesses are located near the Artesia Freeway (SR-91) and along Alameda Street. City water demand is estimated to increase moderately in the future as a result of the projected increase in population.

3 SYSTEM DEMANDS

3.1 WATER CONSERVATION BILL OF 2009 - BASELINES AND TARGETS

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10608.20(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan … due in 2010 the baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

In order to improve the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, in 2008 Governor Schwarzenegger directed State water agencies to develop a plan to achieve a twenty percent per capita water use reduction by the year 2020. The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill x7-7), passed in November 2009, provides the legislative framework to implement the conservation goals, and requires retail water suppliers to detail their strategy for achieving the reduction requirement in their 2010 Urban Water Management Plan Updates. The Urban Water Management Planning Act and SBx7-7 can be found in Appendices C and D of this document, respectively.

Explicit methodologies were developed by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to assist retail water suppliers in complying with the Water Conservation Act of 2009, and they are detailed in the technical document, "Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use." The City of Compton utilized the DWR methods when determining its baseline, interim, and water use target values, the steps of which are described in detail in the following sections.

The methodologies laid out by DWR instruct urban water suppliers to determine their baseline and target water use values through performing four main steps, which are as follows:

- Step 1: Determine Base Daily Per Capita Water Use
- Step 2: Determine Urban Water Use Target
- Step 3: Compare Urban Water Use Target to the 5-year Baseline (verification of 95% minimum reduction requirement)

- Step 4: Determine Interim Urban Water Use Target

Water suppliers are given the option of determining their 20x2020 target values either individually, or through a regional alliance. The City of Compton elected not to join a regional alliance, and has determined its baseline and target values individually.

3.1.1 Step 1: Determine Base Daily Per Capita Water Use

Baseline daily per capita water use is defined as an urban water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day (GPCD) and calculated over a continuous base period.

Steps 1A – 1C: Determine Supplier 10- to 15-year, and 5-year Base Periods

Urban retail water suppliers are required to choose a continuous, 10-year baseline period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004 and no later than December 31, 2010 when determining Base Daily Per Capita Water Use. The option to extend the baseline to a 15-year period is given to water suppliers if recycled water accounts for at least 10 percent of their 2008 retail water deliveries. The City of Compton does not utilize recycled water, and therefore a 10-year baseline period was chosen; July 1st, 2000 through June 30th, 2010.

The 5-year baseline period is used to determine the retail water supplier's minimum water use reduction, and the period must end no earlier than December 31st, 2007 and no later than December 31st, 2010. July 1st, 2005 through June 30th, 2010 was chosen as the 5-year baseline period for the City of Compton. Table 3.1.1 summarizes the City of Compton's baseline period selections.

Table 3.1.1
Base Period Ranges

Base	Parameter	Value	Units
10- to 15-year base period	2008 total water deliveries	9,690	*acre-ft*
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water	0	*acre-ft*
	2008 recycled water as a percent of total deliveries	0.00%	Percent
	Number of years in base period	10	Years
	Fiscal Year beginning base period range	2001	
	Fiscal Year ending base period range	2010	
5-year base period	Number of years in base period	5	Years
	Fiscal Year beginning base period range	2006	
	Fiscal Year ending base period range	2010	

Units: acre-feet per year

Steps 1D – 1E: Estimate Service Area Population

The City of Compton Municipal Water Department's service area encompasses approximately 80% of the City's limits. Therefore, U.S. Census data were used in accordance with "Appendix A: Alternative Methodology for Service Area Population" from the DWR Technical Methodologies guidance to estimate the service area's total population for the baseline years (2001 – 2010).

Step 1F: Calculate Gross Water Use

The City of Compton receives potable water from two sources; imported water, purchased through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), and groundwater, extracted via a series of wells. Total annual volumes (reported for each fiscal year) of groundwater and imported water entering the City's distribution system were obtained from the Central Basin Municipal Water District's Watermaster Service Reports. A summary of the calculations, highlighting the steps described in DWR's guidance document, is shown in Table 3.1.2.

Table 3.1.2
Gross Water Use Calculations

Utility Name: City of Compton	12-month period from: 1-Jul to 30-Jun	Volume Units: Million Gallons

		Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**	**Year 7**	**Year 8**	**Year 9**	**Year 10**
1	Volume from Own Sources (raw data)	1920	2191	2317	2233	2153	1710	1955	2428	2237	2061
2	Volume from Imported Sources (raw data)	1265	1086	942	1044	971	915	1204	729	704	848
3	***Total Volume Into Distribution System = Line 1 + Line 2***	***3185***	***3277***	***3259***	***3277***	***3124***	***2625***	***3159***	***3157***	***2941***	***2909***
4	Volume Exported to Other Utilities (raw data)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Change in Distribution System Storage (+/-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	***Gross Water Use Before Indirect Recycled Water Use Deductions = Line 3 - Line 4 - Line 5***	***3185***	***3277***	***3259***	***3277***	***3124***	***2625***	***3159***	***3157***	***2941***	***2909***
7	Indirect Recycled Water Use Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	***Gross Water Use After Indirect Recycled Water Use Deductions = Line 6 - Line 7***	***3185***	***3277***	***3259***	***3277***	***3124***	***2625***	***3159***	***3157***	***2941***	***2909***
9	*Water Delivered for Agricultural Use (optional deduction)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	*Process Water Use (optional deduction)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Gross Water Use After Optional Deductions**	***3185***	***3277***	***3259***	***3277***	***3124***	***2625***	***3159***	***3157***	***2941***	***2909***

Steps 1G – 1I: Determine Annual and Base Daily Per Capita Water Use

Annual daily per capita water use for the City of Compton was estimated by dividing the gross water use by the service area's total population for each year of the baseline period. The average of these values over the 10-year baseline was then determined, giving the Base Daily Per Capita Water Use for the City of Compton; **106 GPCD**.

Table 3.1.3 summarizes the data used to determine the City's Base Daily Per Capita Water Use.

Table 3.1.3
Base Daily Per Capita Water Use — 10-Year Range

Base period year		Distribution System Population	Daily System Gross Water Use (MGD)	Annual Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
Sequence Year	Fiscal Year Ending			
Year 1	2001	77,733	8.73	112
Year 2	2002	78,733	8.98	114
Year 3	2003	79,524	8.93	112
Year 4	2004	80,204	8.98	112
Year 5	2005	80,593	8.56	106
Year 6	2006	80,980	7.19	89
Year 7	2007	80,915	8.66	107
Year 8	2008	80,934	8.65	107
Year 9	2009	81,384	8.06	99
Year 10	2010	81,963	7.97	97
			Base Daily Per Capita Water Use	106

3.1.2 Determine Urban Water Use Target

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 provides the retail water supplier the choice of four methods for determining the urban water use target value. The four methods are:

- Method 1: 80% of Base Daily Per Capita Water Use Value
- Method 2: Performance Standards
- Method 3: 95% of the Hydrologic Region 2020 Target Value
- Method 4: Water Savings (developed by DWR)

The City of Compton decided upon Method 3 for determining its water use reduction target, as it provides a goal that is most appropriate for the City's future plans. Compton is located in the South Coast hydrologic region, which was assigned a 149 GPCD water use target. Ninety five

percent of the region's target, or **142 GPCD**, was therefore chosen as the City of Compton's Urban Water Use Target.

3.1.3 Confirm Urban Water Use Target

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 sets a minimum reduction requirement the water supplier's urban water use target must meet or exceed. The minimum reduction is defined as 95 percent of the 5-year baseline period's Base Daily Per Capita Water Use. However, a water supplier is excluded from this requirement if the 5-year Base Daily Per Capita Water Use is equal to or less than 100 GPCD. The City of Compton's 5-year Base Daily Per Capita Water Use is 100 GPCD, and the City is therefore excluded from the minimum reduction requirement. The Urban Water Use Target is confirmed at 142 GPCD. Table 3.1.4 provides a summary of the 5-year baseline calculations.

Table 3.1.4
Base Daily Per Capita Water Use — 5-Year Range

Base period year		Distribution System Population	Daily system gross water use (mgd)	Annual daily per capita water use (gpcd)
Sequence Year	Fiscal Year Ending			
Year 1	2006	80,980	7.19	89
Year 2	2007	80,915	8.66	107
Year 3	2008	80,934	8.65	107
Year 4	2009	81,384	8.06	99
Year 5	2010	81,963	7.97	97
Base Daily Per Capita Water Use				100

3.1.4 Determine Interim Urban Water Use Target

The interim urban water use target is defined as the water use goal the water supplier is to achieve and report in the 2015 UWMP Update, and equals half of the target 2020 reduction. The interim urban water use target for the City of Compton is **124 GPCD**.

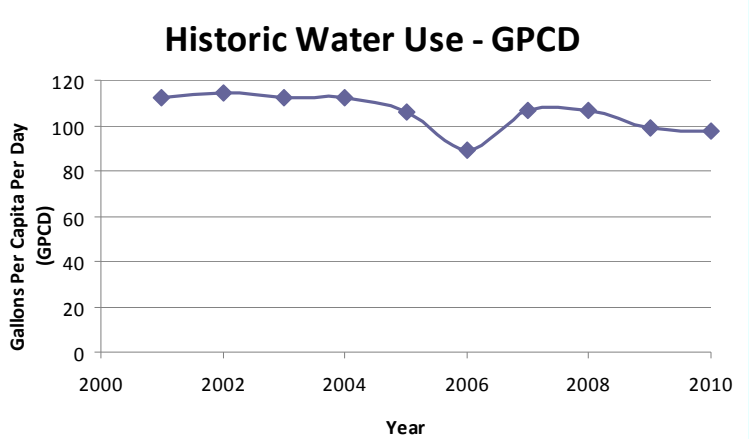
3.2 WATER DEMANDS

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10608.20(e)(1)&(2) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, and projected water use (over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a)), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses: (A) Single-family residential; (B) Multifamily; (C) Commercial; (D) Industrial; (E) Institutional and governmental; (F) Landscape; (G) Sales to other agencies; (H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof; (I) Agricultural.

3.2.1 Historic Water Use

Figure 3.2.1 – Historic Water Use



The City of Compton's Water System currently serves approximately 82,000 people within its service area. With the City being almost completely built-out, significant growth or increase in water demands are not anticipated in future years.

Key factors that affect water demands are; population growth, increases in land use development, industrial growth and reductions in annual rainfall. For the City of Compton, population and rainfall exhibit the greatest influence. Usage of water per capita day has been fairly steady throughout the past ten years, as shown in Figure 3.2.1. Consumption has ranged from a low 89 GPCD in 2006 to a maximum of 114 GPCD in 2002. The average use per day during the period from 2001 through 2010 was 106 gallons per person.

Table 3.2.1
Historic Water Use

Fiscal Year	Gross Water Use (MGY)	Population	Usage Per Capita Day (GPCD)
2001	3,185	77,733	112
2002	3,277	78,733	114
2003	3,259	79,524	112
2004	3,277	80,204	112
2005	3,124	80,593	106
2006	2,625	80,980	89
2007	3,159	80,915	107
2008	3,157	80,934	107
2009	2,941	81,384	99
2010	2,909	81,963	97

In the past, the City of Compton has not separated water use deliveries by sector, and records are not available to separate the total water deliveries for 2005. Estimates of total water use for 2005, as obtained from the CBMWD 2005 Watermaster Report, are shown in Table 3.2.2.

Table 3.2.2
Water Deliveries — Estimated, 2005

	2005				
	Metered		Not metered		Total
Water use sectors	**# of accounts**	**Volume**	**# of accounts**	**Volume**	**Volume**
Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional/Governmental, Landscape, Agriculture, Other	Records Not Available	9,586	0	0	9,586
Total	Not Available	9,586	0	0	9,586

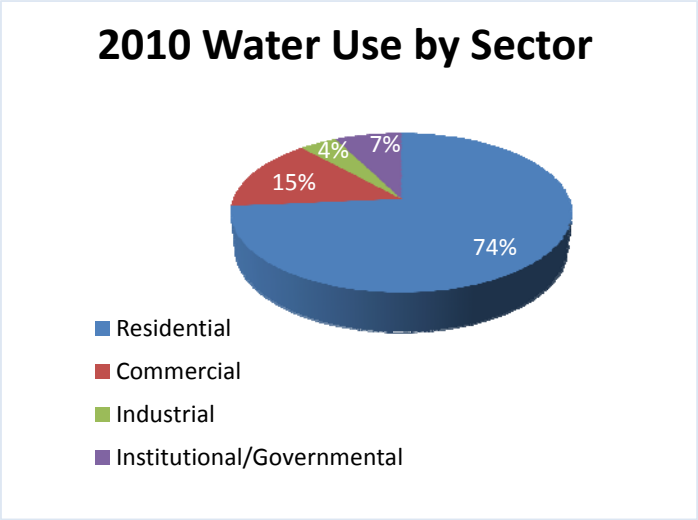
Units: acre-feet per year

3.2.2 Current and Projected Water Use by Sector

In 2010, the City used 7,111 acre-feet of water, as measured by metered sales. Average water deliveries, shown in Figure 3.2.2, are broken down into the following sectors:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Institutional/governmental

Figure 3.2.2 –Water Deliveries



Number of connections and water use are projected for the next 20 years, in five year increments, and are broken down by sector. The future estimations of water use and connections (by sector) are extrapolated based on the current (2010) values, anticipated population growth, and the Interim (2015) and Final (2020) Target Water Use Reduction Goals.

Residential Sector

As Tables 3.2.3 – 3.2.6 indicate, the majority of the water demand in the community will continue to be in the residential sector. Due to the lack of available space, the City of Compton does not have plans for new residential development in the near future. In the next 20 years, some form of residential redevelopment may occur; however, such development is not expected to place a heavy demand on the City's water supply.

Commercial Sector

Commercial water demand has remained fairly stable over the past few years. Current and projected water demands for the City's commercial sector are shown in Tables 3.2.3 – 3.2.6.

Industrial Sector

Industrial water demand has also remained fairly stable over the past few years. Similar to residential development, no new form of large industrial development is anticipated in the near future that will increase industrial water demand. Current and projected water demands for the City's industrial sector are shown in Tables 3.2.3 – 3.2.6.

Landscape Sector

Landscape water use is not currently tracked by the City.

Agricultural Sector

The City of Compton does not provide potable water for agricultural uses.

Table 3.2.3
Water Deliveries — Actual, 2010

	2010				
	Metered		Not metered		Total
Water use sectors	# of accounts	Volume	# of accounts	Volume	Volume
Residential	12,393	5,232	0	0	5,232
Commercial	900	1,047	0	0	1,047
Industrial	147	299	0	0	299
Institutional/governmental	176	532	0	0	532
Landscape	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0
Other	146	1	0	0	1
Total	13,762	7,111	0	0	7,111

Units: acre-feet per year

Table 3.2.4
Water Deliveries — Projected, 2015

	2015				
	Metered		Not metered		Total
Water use sectors	# of accounts	Volume	# of accounts	Volume	Volume
Residential	12,802	5,557	0	0	5,557
Commercial	930	1,112	0	0	1,112
Industrial	152	318	0	0	318
Institutional/governmental	182	565	0	0	565
Landscape	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0
Other	151	1	0	0	1
Total	14,216	7,553	0	0	7,553

Units: acre-feet per year

Table 3.2.5
Water Deliveries — Projected, 2020

	2020				
	Metered		Not metered		Total
Water use sectors	# of accounts	Volume	# of accounts	Volume	Volume
Residential	13,225	5,741	0	0	5,741
Commercial	960	1,149	0	0	1,149
Industrial	157	328	0	0	328
Institutional/governmental	188	583	0	0	583
Landscape	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0
Other	156	1	0	0	1
Total	14,686	7,803	0	0	7,803

Units: acre-feet per year

Table 3.2.6
Water Deliveries — Projected 2025 and 2030

	2025		2030	
	metered		metered	
Water use sectors	# of accounts	Volume	# of accounts	Volume
Single family	13,662	5,930	14,113	6,126
Multi-family	992	1,187	1,025	1,226
Commercial/Institutional	162	339	167	351
Industrial	194	603	200	623
Landscape	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0
Other	161	1	166	1
Total	15,171	8,061	15,672	8,327

Units: acre-feet per year

3.2.3. Sales to Outside Agencies

The City of Compton does not sell wholesale water to other agencies. Table 3.2.7 is provided to quantify that Compton does not intend to sell water to other water agencies within the planning period.

Table 3.2.7
Sales to Other Water Agencies

Water Distributed	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Not Applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

Units: acre-feet per year

3.2.4. Other Water Uses and Losses

Systems losses were estimated by subtracting the total metered deliveries for the year from the total water volume into the system (well production and imported water). The remainder was considered water losses and/or other, unaccounted-for water uses. In 2010, water losses were approximately 20%. Adequate records were not available to estimate system losses for 2005. Current and projected system losses are summarized in Table 3.2.8.

Table 3.2.8
Additional Water Uses and Losses

Water Use	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Saline barriers	N/A					
Groundwater recharge	N/A					
Conjunctive use	N/A					
Raw water	N/A					
Recycled water	N/A					
System losses	N/A	1,818	1,931	1,995	2,060	2,128
Other (define)	N/A					
Total	N/A	1,818	1,931	1,995	2,060	2,128

Units: acre-feet per year

3.2.5 Total Water Demands

The total past, current, and future water demands for the City of Compton are summarized in Table 3.2.9.

Table 3.2.9
Total Water Use

Water Use	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total water deliveries (Tables 3.2.2 to 3.2.6)	9,586	7,111	7,553	7,803	8,061	8,327
Sales to other water agencies (Table 3.2.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Additional water uses and losses (Table 3.2.8)	N/A	1,818	1,931	1,995	2,060	2,128
Total	9,586	8,929	9,484	9,798	10,121	10,455

Units: acre-feet per year

3.2.6 Lower Income Housing Projections

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631.1(a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multi-family residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

Table 3.2.10 summarizes the lower income water use projections for the City of Compton, and the lower income water demands are also included as part of the total residential water demand estimates and projections in Tables 3.2.3 – 3.2.6. The Housing Element of the City of Compton's General Plan was used to obtain the lower income housing data, and estimates through 2014 were provided. Single-family and multi-family residential demands were estimated based on values provided in the General Plan. Demand projections beyond 2014 were estimated based on 2014 values and overall population growth to determine lower income housing needs throughout the entire UWMP planning horizon.

Table 3.2.10 Low-Income Projected Water Demands				
Low Income Water Demands	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**
Single-family residential	8	16	24	32
Multi-family residential	4	9	14	19
Total	12	25	38	51

Units: acre-feet per year

3.3 WATER DEMAND PROJECTIONS

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631(k) Urban water suppliers that rely upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for the inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (c). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c).

The City of Compton relies on wholesale water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) as one of the primary sources of water. Table 3.3.1 is provided to quantify the district demand projections provided to MWD for incorporation into the MWD's Urban Water Management Plan.

Table 3.3.1 Retail Agency Demand Projections Provided to Wholesale Suppliers					
Wholesaler	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**
MWD	2,803	2,977	3,075	3,177	3,282
Total	2,803	2,977	3,075	3,177	3,282

Units: acre-feet per year

3.4 WATER USE REDUCTION PLAN

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC §10608.29 Urban wholesale water suppliers shall include in the urban water management plans … an assessment of their present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions required by this part (10608.36). Urban retail water suppliers are to prepare a plan for implementing the Water Conservation bill of 2009 requirements and conduct a public meeting which includes consideration of economic impacts.

SBx7-7 allows for retail water suppliers whose 5-year Base Daily Per Capita Water Use is equal to or below 100 GPCD to be excluded from further reducing their per capita water demand. The City of Compton, whose 5-year Base Daily Water Use is 100 GPCD, meets this criterion and is not required to further reduce its per capita water use. The City is committed to meeting the twenty percent statewide reduction goal set forth by SBx7-7 and will ensure that water conservation programs and efficient water use continue to be implemented within its service area. As part of this effort, the City will monitor the per capita water use during the upcoming years to verify its per capita water use remains below 100 GPCD.

4 SYSTEM SUPPLIES

4.1 WATER SOURCES

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

The City of Compton obtains its potable water supply from two sources: directly pumped groundwater and purchased through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The City provided a total of 8,929 AF of water to a population of approximately 82,000 in 2010. As detailed in Chapter 3, demands are expected to continue to increase in the next 20 years by 17%, and identifying the water supplies for this increasing demand is crucial in identifying the reliability of the City's water system. The water supply available to the City of Compton is expected to meet the water demand in 2030. More information comparing the projected water supply and demand can be found in Chapter 5.

The City of Compton obtains its groundwater from the Central Subbasin, one of four subbasins in the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles. The Central Subbasin is commonly referred to as the Central Basin, and is identified as such through the remainder of the report. The Central Basin is an adjudicated Basin. For the supply section, it is assumed that the City of Compton pumps the total allotted amount of groundwater from the Central Basin: 5,780 AF. This is accurate, considering the total pumping capacity of the City's wells: 11,178 AF. More information on the adjudication of the Central Basin can be found in Section 4.2, which discusses the groundwater sources for the City of Compton.

The total projected supplies available to the City through MWD and pumped groundwater are provided in Table 4.1.1.

Table 4.1.1 Water Supplies — Current and Projected					
Water Supply Sources	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**
Supplier-Produced Groundwater – Central Basin	6,326	5,780	5,780	5,780	5,780
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	2,603	3,704	4,018	4,341	4,675
Supplier-Produced Surface Water					
Transfers In					
Exchanges In					
Recycled Water					
Desalinated Water					
Total	8,929	9,484	9,798	10,121	10,455

Units: acre-feet per year

Groundwater Supply

The City of Compton utilizes groundwater from the Central Basin, an adjudicated basin. The groundwater supply to the City of Compton is discussed in Section 4.2.

Wholesale Water Supply

Water for use in the City of Compton is purchased through the MWD. MWD obtains its water from a number of sources, including local groundwater and surface water supplies, as well as recycled water. However, the majority of water is supplied to MWD as part of the State Water Project (SWP). The SWP is a series of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pumping facilities that convey water from Northern to Southern California. The water for use within the City of Compton is collected and delivered to MWD via the SWP, which is subsequently treated at either the Weymouth Filtration Plant or the Jensen Filtration Plant. In 2010, MWD delivered approximately 2,603 AF of water to the City of Compton. Historically, the amount of water MWD delivered to the City of Compton has been decreasing, according to the MWD 2010 UWMP, indicating that the City is becoming more reliable on its groundwater supply. However, as demand increases, this trend is expected to change as it is unlikely that the City's allotted pumping rights from the Central Basin will increase to meet demand.

Table 4.1.2 shows the estimates for the amount of imported water that will be necessary to meet the demands for the City of Compton. This number is based on the water available through groundwater and the total demand within the City's service area. The amount of water

projected to be purchased by the City of Compton is provided to MWD at the beginning of each year. If the City consumes more than set forth in the contract, the City can purchase additional water through MWD, where necessary. However, when the contracted volume is exceeded and additional imported water supplies are needed, MWD has the option to penalize the City by imposing additional fees for increased water use beyond the original projections. For this reason, it is desirable that the supplies projected below meet the City's demands in full.

Table 4.1.2
Wholesale Supplies — Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Wholesale Sources	Contracted Volume	2015	2020	2025	2030
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Yes	3,704	4,018	4,341	4,675

Units: acre-feet per year

Recycled Water Supply

The City of Compton does not distribute recycled water within its service.

4.2 GROUNDWATER

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:
10631 (b) (Is) groundwater…identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier?

The City of Compton utilizes groundwater pumped from the Central Basin. There are currently no plans to discontinue pumping water from the Central Basin for potable use, as the Central Basin is a reliable source of high quality potable water.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:
10631 (b)(1) If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned course of water available to the supplier provide…a copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.

The Central Basin was adjudicated in 1965, and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) was appointed Watermaster. Every month extractions are reported to the Watermaster by each individual pumper. This allows the Watermaster to regulate the water rights of the Subbasin. The Central Basin does not have a groundwater management plan because it is adjudicated and the DWR manages groundwater extractions.

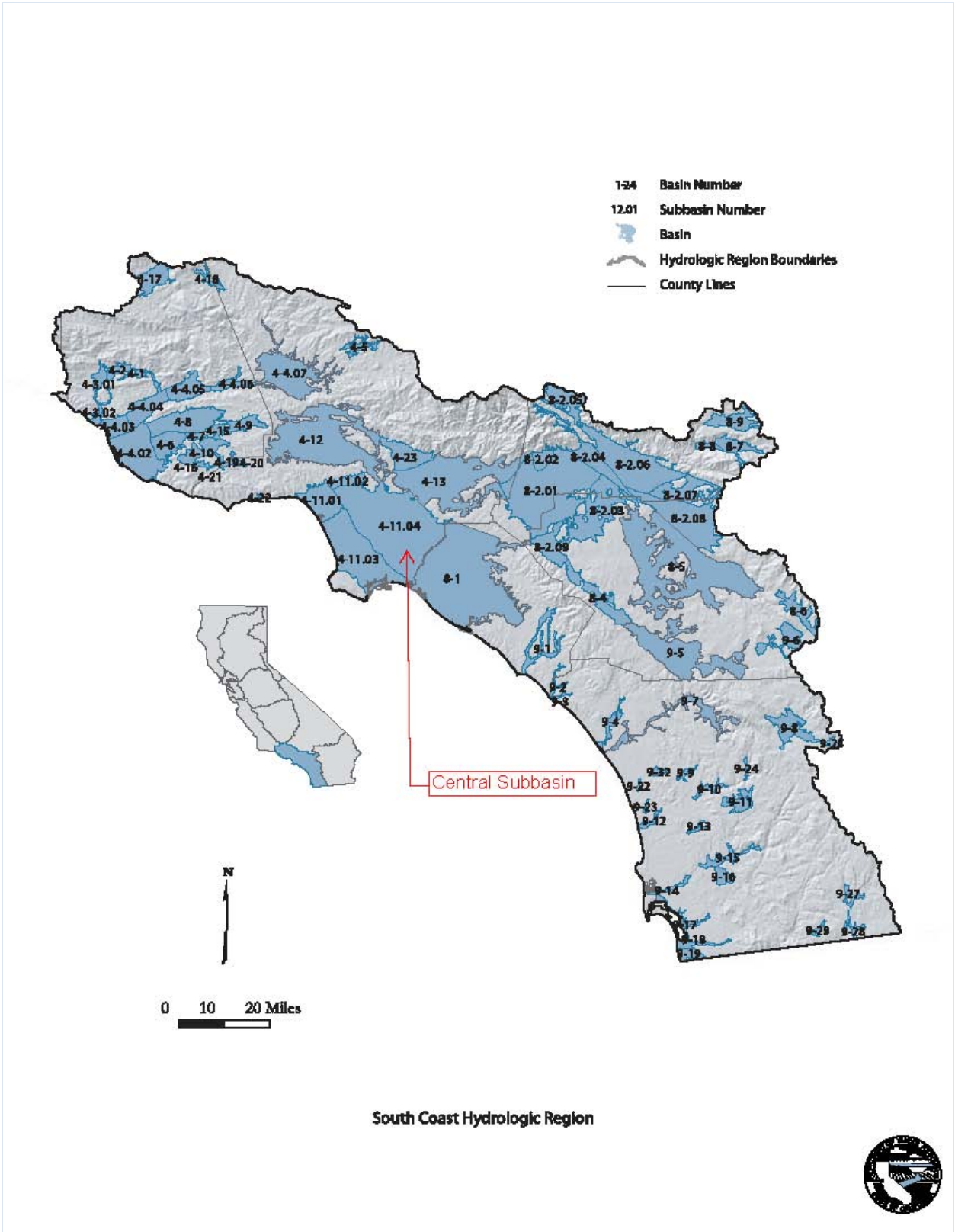
Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (b)(2) If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned course of water available to the supplier provide…a description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater.

As mentioned above, the City of Compton pumps water from the Los Angeles County Central Subbasin, a large subbasin that makes up part of the Coastal Plan of Los Angeles Basin. The total surface area of this subbasin is approximately 177,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by a surface divide called the La Brea high, and on the northeast and east by emergent less permeable tertiary rocks of the Elysia, Repetto, Merced and Puente Hills. The southeast boundary between Central Basin and the Orange County Groundwater Basin roughly follows Coyote Creek, which is a regional drainage boundary. The southwest boundary is formed by the Newport Inglewood fault system and the associated folded rocks of the Newport Inglewood uplift. The Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers drain inland basins and pass across the surface of the Central Basin on their way to the Pacific Ocean. Average precipitation throughout the Subbasin ranges from 11 to 13 inches with an average of approximately 12 inches.

The description of the Central Basin, as provided in DWR's Bulletin 118 can be found in Appendix E. Additionally, the Central Basin's location as part of the South Coast Hydrologic Region can be seen in Figure 4.2.1.

Figure 4.2.1: Central Subbasin Location



Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (b)(2) For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, provide a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree.

A court ordered adjudication for the Central Basin was issued in 1965. The adjudication was a response to rapidly declining groundwater levels in the basin due to overdraft that caused partial seawater intrusion. The Central Basin Judgment can be found in Appendix F.

The total allotted pumping right from the Central Basin from all wells is 233,894 AFY. The total allotted pumping rights for the City of Compton is 5,780 AFY. The City of Compton may exceed its total allotment under two circumstances. The first of these is in the case that in the previous year, the City did not pump the total 5,780 AF of water. If this occurs, up to 20% of the total allotment may be carried over to the subsequent year. The second case in which the City of Compton may exceed its water pumping rights is if another water retailer chooses to lease water pumping rights to the City. Leased pumping rights from other Cities that do not pump their fully allotted rights may supplement the water supply to the City of Compton and prevent the need to increase imported water from MWD in any given year. The latter of these options has historically been used by the City of Compton to reduce its dependence on MWD imported water. For example, in 2010, the City of Norwalk leased 1,200 AF of water pumping rights to the City of Compton. This allowed the City of Compton to pump up to 6,980 AF, beyond the normal allotment of 5,780, without penalty. Since the City of Compton pumped only 6,326, and had a water carryover from 2009 of -120 AF (due to over-extraction during this year), the City has a carryover of 534 AF for 2011.

It is known that the total allotted pumping rights exceed the natural replenishment of groundwater to the Central Basin. Although the users of the Central Basin pump below their total allotted rights (approximately 174,000 AF were pumped in 2009), possible conditions of overdraft must still be considered. To avoid conditions of overdraft, the Water Replenishment District was formed to ensure that water was purchased where necessary to fully replenish the quantity of groundwater that could not be restored through natural processes. The Water Replenishment District manages the financial and logistical aspect of purchasing water to maintain safe groundwater levels.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (b)(2) For basins that have not been adjudicated, (provide) information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

The Central Basin is an adjudicated Subbasin, and therefore this section is not applicable.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (b)(3) (Provide a) detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

Table 4.2.1 illustrates the amount of groundwater pumped from the Central Basin over the last five years.

Table 4.2.1
Groundwater — Volume Pumped

Basin name(s)	Metered or Unmetered[1]	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Central Basin	Metered - volumetric	5,248	6,000	7,453	6,865	6,326
Total groundwater pumped		5,248	6,000	7,453	6,865	6,326
Groundwater as a percent of total water supply		65%	62%	77%	76%	71%

Units: acre-feet per year

Table 4.2.1 shows that in the last five years, the City has pumped more than its water allotment of 5,780 AF. This is due to leased water rights, which the City has obtained from other Cities or organizations that do not pump the total amount allotted to them. The leased rights that the City of Compton has obtained in the last five years are shown in Table 4.2.2.

Table 4.2.2
Historical Pumping Right Leases to the City of Compton

Year	Lessor	Amount
2006	Angeles Abbey Memorial Park, Inc	4
	City of Norwalk – La Miranda Unified School District	378
2007	Angeles Abbey Memorial Park, Inc	4
	Smurfit-Stone Container Enterprises	510
2008	Angeles Abbey Memorial Park, Inc	4
	City of Bellflower	1,010
2009	City of Bellflower	471.51
2010	City of Norwalk	1,200

Units: acre-feet per year

Despite the leased water pumping rights, the quantity of groundwater pumped from 2006 – 2010 was still insufficient to meet the demands for the City of Compton. As a result, the City supplemented water supply with potable water purchased from MWD. Together, these two sources were sufficient in meeting the total demands of the City of Compton.

Currently, the groundwater supply is provided through seven wells, Well Nos. 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. Together, these wells have a total pumping capacity of 14,081 AF; well above the allotted pumping rights available to the City of Compton. The capacity above the allotted pumping rights adds to the reliability of the supply: if one well were to go down, it would not impact the supply, as another well would be available to pump the water necessary for the groundwater supply. Although the City is pumping near its fully allotted rights, the groundwater supply is still insufficient for the City of Compton's total water needs. However, the ability to pump the fully allotted rights does reduce the City's dependence on imported water, so measures are taken (i.e. large pumping capacity) to ensure that City's allotment from the Central Basin is pumped every year.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (b)(4) (Provide a) detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

The City of Compton intends to continue using groundwater pumped from the Central Basin as the majority of the supply for the City's water demand. The projected amount of water to be pumped is shown in Table 4.2.3 below. The numbers projected in Table 4.2.3 are based on the Central Basin adjudication. Due to the large pumping capacity of the City of Compton's water wells, it is not anticipated that the groundwater use in the next 20 years will fall below the amount available to the City through the adjudication.

Table 4.2.3
Groundwater — Volume Projected to be Pumped

Basin name(s)	2015	2020	2025	2030
Central Basin	5,780	5,780	5,780	5,780
Total groundwater pumped	5,780	5,780	5,780	5,780
Percent of total water supply	61%	59%	57%	55%

4.3 TRANSFER OPPORTUNITIES

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (d) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

MWD seeks out opportunities for water transfer and exchanges to ensure reliability within its service area. Water transfers and exchanges help water suppliers distribute water effectively to areas with limited water supplies. For example, the MWD accepts water through the SWP and Colorado River for distribution throughout Southern California. The City of Compton, although not directly involved in the planning of these opportunities, may benefit from additional water supplies as a result of MWD's efforts in securing water transfers and exchanges. Information on new transfer and exchange opportunities to the MWD can be found in the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan.

Additionally, CMWD routinely leases water rights from local groundwater purveyors who are unable to extract groundwater for numerous reasons. This water is used to supplement the local groundwater pumping rights that CMWD is currently allotted and decrease the reliance on MWD. This is also an invaluable source of water in the event of a severe drought. Since the leased water rights are on an annual basis, they are considered a short-term transfer. The following table illustrates the potential transfer opportunities for the City of Compton:

Table 4.3.1
Transfer and Exchange Opportunities

Transfer Agency	Transfer or Exchange	Short Term or Long Term	Proposed Volume
City of Norwalk	Transfer	Short Term	1,200
City of Bellflower	Transfer	Short Term	1,010
Angeles Abbey Memorial Park, Inc	Transfer	Short Term	4
Total			2,214

Units: acre-feet per year

4.4 DESALINATED WATER OPPORTUNITIES

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (i) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

The City of Compton is not currently exploring the possibility of using desalinated water as a water source independently. However, MWD is currently exploring the potential for use and distribution of desalinated water as part of its supply source. As an end user of water supplied through MWD, the City of Compton may receive water or benefit in other ways (i.e. increased supplies and reliability) as a result of this effort in discovering the opportunity for desalination. Therefore, a brief description of MWD's efforts in water desalination is discussed.

In 2001, MWD created the Seawater Desalination Project (SDP) to explore the potential for using seawater as a long term water supply. The SDP provides incentives for its member agencies to develop water through desalination; up to $250 per AF for all produced supplies. Currently, four desalination projects are receiving funding through MWD's SDP program. Each program has been vital in discovering and addressing both the technical and legal challenges associated with constructing a desalination plant. As of 2011, MWD reports that the Long Beach, South Orange Coastal, and West Basin Water Desalination Projects are currently in the pilot study process, while the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Project is in the permitting phase. Table 4.4.1 shows the projected supplies provided by these four water desalination plants. In the coming years, these projects will help to determine the feasibility of using desalinated water for distribution through the City, either by establishing a water desalinating plant or through the purchase of desalinated water through MWD or another source.

Table 4.4.1 Current Desalination Projected Capacities		
Project	**Member Agency**	**Projected Capacity (AFY)**
Long Beach Seawater Desalination Project	Long Beach Water Department	10,000
South Orange Costal Ocean Desalination Project	Municipal Water District of Orange County	16,000-28,000
Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Project	San Diego County Water Authority	56,000
West Basin Seawater Desalination Project	West Basin Municipal Water District	20,000
Total		102,000-114,000

MWD's current goal is to supply 125,000 AFY of water through seawater desalination by 2025.

4.5 RECYCLED WATER OPPORTUNITIES

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 Provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.

The City of Compton does not distribute recycled water in its service area at this time. There are no plans to develop a recycled water system that would serve the City of Compton due to alternate priorities by the recycled water wholesaler within the service area, the Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD), and a lack of funds available.

The City of Compton is a member agency of the CBMWD. CBMWD oversees water use and distribution within the Central Basin. Apart from assisting in the groundwater management of the Central Basin, CBMWD also sells potable and recycled water to its member agencies. Although the City purchases wholesale water directly from MWD, if the City of Compton were to develop a recycled water program, it would be in conjunction with CBMWD. CBMWD updated its recycled water master plan in 2008. This plan identifies only one potential recycled water customer within the service area of the City of Compton, with a demand of 42 AFY. Because of this low demand, CBMWD has opted to pursue alternative recycled water projects to expand the recycled water system to areas with a greater demand.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 (a) (Describe) the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

Wastewater in the City of Compton is collected by the LACSD sewage system and sent to one of eleven treatment or wastewater plants. At these plants, the wastewater goes through a three stage treatment process consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment stages. After tertiary treatment, water is available for use to recycled water customers, use for groundwater recharge, or discharged into the ocean. Although the City of Compton is not part of a recycled water system, wastewater collected from the City is treated to recycled water standards and can be distributed through the LACSD's recycled water supply system.

Upon collection of wastewater from the Cities of Los Angeles County, wastewater undergoes primary treatment. In this stage, water is collected in long concrete tanks that act as a river. Primary treatment refers to the removal of macroscopic waste particles in the water. Light materials will flow to the top and heavier materials will sink to the bottom. Both the light and heavier materials can be removed and are sent to the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant for disposal.

The primary treated water is sent to the second stage: secondary treatment. Secondary treatment acts as a biological treatment step to reproduce what naturally occurs in water treatment in rivers. The same microorganisms that feed on dissolved organic particles during natural water treatment are used in secondary treatment. Oxygen is supplied to create an ideal feeding environment for the microorganisms, decreasing the overall time required for treatment. As the microorganisms complete the feeding process, they sink to the bottom and are removed to be reused in another batch of wastewater.

Finally, the water enters tertiary treatment, where water is sent through filters to remove any last suspended particles in the water. The filters contain layers of anthracite coal, sand, and gravel. Once sent through the filters, the water is disinfected. Chlorine from the disinfection process must be removed prior to use. Following the disinfection process and the removal of excess chlorine, water is safe for use and is distributed to the customers of the LACSD as reclaimed water. Reclaimed water that is not used is discharged into the ocean.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 (b) (Describe) the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

All of the wastewater collected by the LACSD is treated to tertiary standards, as described above. Once the water is treated, it is either used as recycled water or discharged to the ocean.

It is estimated that the water used by the City landscape and irrigation needs and water losses is not converted to wastewater. The remainder of the water used is assumed to be sent to the LACSD for treatment. In 2010, approximately 80% of total potable water into the City's system was not used for landscape and irrigation needs, or accounted for through water losses as identified in Chapter 3. To project the total wastewater flows for the next 20 years, this factor was used. These values are shown in Table 4.5.1. In addition, Table 4.5.2 shows the amount of treated wastewater expected to be discharged. This value is obtained by multiplying the percentage of wastewater that is normally discharged by LACSD, which is approximately 56.1% of all recycled water produced. This factor was applied to the values in Table 4.5.1 to estimate the amount of wastewater from the City of Compton that would not be used for recycled water purposes, and instead discharged to the ocean. These projected discharge values are shown in Table 4.5.2.

Table 4.5.1
Recycled Water — Wastewater Collection and Treatment

Type of Wastewater	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wastewater collected & treated in service area	7,669	7,143	7,587	7,838	8,097	8,364
Volume that meets recycled water standard	7,669	7,143	7,587	7,838	8,097	8,364

Units: acre feet per year

Table 4.5.2
Recycled Water — Non-Recycled Wastewater Disposal

Method of Disposal	Treatment Level	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Discharge to Ocean	Tertiary	4,007	4,256	4,397	4,542	4,692
	Total	4,007	4,256	4,397	4,542	4,692

Units: acre feet per year

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 (c) (Describe) the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use

Recycled water is not distributed by the City of Compton.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 (d) (Describe and quantify) the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

The 2008 CBMWD Recycled Water Master Plan identifies areas for expansion of the entire CBMWD recycled water system. In total, the plan identifies an additional 55,479 AFY of potential for recycled water use within the service areas of the CBMWD, San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (SGVMWD), and the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (USGVMWD). Of this potential additional use, 42 AFY is identified as demand that could be supplied through a City of Compton recycled water system. The type and feasibility of this potential use are shown in Table 4.5.4 below. Expanding the recycled water system is not considered feasible at this time because the current plan by the CBMWD to expand the recycled water system does not include the City of Compton. Instead, the major project, the Southeast Water Reliability Project (SWRP), involves a much higher potential of recycled water users. The SWRP is described below.

Table 4.5.4
Recycled Water — Potential Future Use

User type	Description	Feasibility	2015	2020	2025	2030
Agricultural irrigation						
Landscape irrigation	Dominguez High School	**No**	42	42	42	42
Commercial irrigation[3]						
Golf course irrigation						
Wildlife habitat						
Wetlands						
Industrial reuse						
Groundwater recharge						
Seawater barrier						
Geothermal/Energy						
Indirect potable reuse						
	Total	**No**	42	42	42	42

Units: acre-feet per year

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 (e) (Describe) the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

Table 4.5.5 shows the projected 2005 use for recycled water in 2010. The City of Compton does not have a recycled water system, and therefore a use of 0 AF in 2010 was identified in the 2005 UWMP.

Table 4.5.5 Recycled Water — 2005 UWMP Use Projection Compared to 2010 Actual		
Use type	**2010 Actual Use**	**2005 Projection for 2010**
Agricultural irrigation	0	0
Landscape irrigation	0	0
Commercial irrigation	0	0
Golf course irrigation	0	0
Wildlife habitat	0	0
Wetlands	0	0
Industrial reuse	0	0
Groundwater recharge	0	0
Seawater barrier	0	0
Geothermal/Energy	0	0
Indirect potable reuse	0	0
Total	0	0

Units: acre-feet per year

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 (f) (Describe the) actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

The City of Compton does not distribute recycled water. Therefore, the City does not have incentives in place to encourage the use of recycled water within its service area.

Table 4.5.5 Methods to Encourage Recycled Water Use					
Actions	**Projected Results**				
	2010	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**
N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Units: acre-feet per year

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 (g) (Provide a) plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

The 2008 Recycled Water Master Plan identifies potential use for recycled water within the City of Compton, as well as many other surrounding cities and water districts. The Plan includes recommendations and suggestions for improvement to the recycled water system. Recommendations were based on cost feasibility, as well as the potential customer demand for recycled water. Because of this, recommendations were not made to include the City of Compton in the Capital Improvement Plan for expanding the recycled water system. Instead, priority was given to a project with larger potential users. The Southeast Water Reliability Project (SWRP) will consist of 11 miles of pipeline extending from Pico Rivera to Vernon. It is expected that the SWRP will increase recycled water sales to 11,000 AFY within the first few years and ultimately up to 16,000 AFY.

4.6 FUTURE WATER PROJECTS

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (h) (Describe) all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635.

Currently, the City of Compton does not have any planned projects that will diversify or expand the water supply available to the City. The City of Compton has determined that with the adjudication agreement, the current capacity of its wells is sufficient to produce reliable groundwater. To supplement this, the City deems its potable supply from MWD sufficient and reliable, and does not identify the need to identify other water supply projects to eliminate this source. The table provided below illustrates that Compton does not currently plan to implement any projects that will increase the availability of water supply throughout the service area.

Table 4.6.1 Future Water Supply Projects							
Project Name	**Start & End Date**	**Potential Project Constraints**	**Normal -year supply**	**Single-dry year supply**	**Multiple -dry year first year supply[3]**	**Multiple -dry year second year supply[3]**	**Multiple -dry year third year supply[3]**
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		0	0	0	0	0

Units: acre-feet per year

5 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY & WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

5.1 Water Supply Reliability

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10620(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

Water supply reliability includes the pumped groundwater from the Central Basin, the availability of water purchased through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and the equipment that makes up the City of Compton's distribution system. Both of the City's potable water sources are considered to be of high quality and reliable. As a result, the City is not currently trying to expand or diversify its water supply sources. The City of Compton is confident that both water sources will be able to continue to meet the demands of the population within the next 20 years, in normal, single dry, and multiple dry year scenarios.

Since a portion of the City of Compton's water supply is provided by MWD, the reliability analysis for this water source will be heavily dependent on the reliability analysis presented in the MWD 2010 Urban Water Management Plan. Although the City is dependent on MWD to provide a reliable water supply, the City also works with the MWD to ensure water reliability in the future. As it is not possible to support the entire water demand through groundwater because of the adjudication agreement, the City of Compton will continue to purchase water through MWD, and work to ensure that the necessary improvements are made to ensure a high quality and reliable source of water.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631(c)(2) For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

Currently, the only sources of potable water that the City of Compton utilizes are supplier pumped groundwater from the Central Basin and wholesale distributed water through MWD. Although these are deemed reliable, each source has unique challenges to ensuring that water will continue to be available. These challenges are shown in Table 5.1.1, and described below.

Table 5.1.1
Factors Resulting in Inconsistency of Supply

Water Supply Sources	Legal	Environmental	Water Quality	Climatic	Additional information
Central Basin Groundwater	✓		✓	✓	N/A
MWD Wholesale Water			✓		N/A

Units: acre-feet per year

5.1.1 Central Basin Groundwater

Although it is deemed the most reliable and most cost effective water supply source, several factors affect the reliability of the supply from the Central Basin. Despite these factors, the City of Compton still considers optimizing the use of groundwater from the Central Basin a priority in the future.

Legal

As the Central Basin is adjudicated, it is subject to legal considerations. The amount of groundwater allowed to be pumped is set at a constant rate by the Adjudication Agreement in Appendix F. Although it is not anticipated that total water supplies from the Central Basin will decrease as a result of the adjudication, it is unlikely that they will increase with increasing demand. Therefore, alternative ways to supplement groundwater must be considered, as pumping more from the Basin will be legally restricted.

Water Quality

Groundwater quality from the Central Basin is discussed in Section 5.3 below.

Climatic

Groundwater levels are highly dependent on climate issues such as annual rainfall and average temperature. During dry or wet years, the groundwater levels in the Central Basin are dynamic due to the large number of water districts that use it as either a sole or majority source of water. Inconsistency in water levels due to drought is a short-term event that can significantly impact the water supply to the City of Compton. Currently the Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD), in conjunction with the City of Compton and its other member agencies, has several preventative measures in place to mitigate the effects a drought may have on the overall water supply, including maintaining a groundwater recharge system, surplus capacity, and emergency water connections for imported water. For more information on the effects of a drought, see Section 5.4, which identifies the water reliability during a normal, single dry, and multiple dry years.

5.1.2 MWD Wholesale Water

MWD identified that its water supply to the City is considered reliable and sufficient to meet demand. However, the reliability of the supply is also dependent on the water quality delivered by the State Water Project (SWP) to MWD. In general, the SWP quality has been considered good, with delivered water meeting the state threshold requirements. But as seawater intrusion into the Bay-Delta increases, water quality can be diminished. In addition, as water moves through the Bay-Delta, levels of total organic carbon and bromide are likely to increase. Water quality can also be affected by the amount of wastewater that is disposed, as this provides a means for the transportation of salts and pathogens to clean water supplies. To prevent these water quality issues from affecting the overall reliability of supply, water quality analyses are conducted throughout the delivery process and at the water treatment plants to ensure water is safe prior to delivery. Furthermore, state regulatory factors have included biological assessments affecting the amount of water delivered from the Delta to the SWP system to prevent degradation of water quality from the Delta. MWD and the City of Compton are diligent in identifying poor water quality and acting immediately to ensure it is treated properly to ensure a clean source of potable water. Please see Section 5.3 for more information regarding water quality.

5.2 Water Shortage Contingency Planning

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10632(c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

Catastrophic failures that put the water supply at risk include fires and earthquakes that could damage the infrastructure to the water distribution system. In the event of a catastrophic event that prevents the City from obtaining water for distribution, MWD implements actions and methods to continue supplying water to customers of its member agencies. Water reserves are available to MWD through Diamond Lake, as well as other surface reservoirs, and it is estimated that MWD could provide full supply for up to six months for all of its service areas following a catastrophic event that disrupts the supply of water. In addition, methods to ensure that water is continually supplied to the customers include stockpiling emergency pipeline repair materials and coordinating with the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the event of a catastrophic disruption of supply.

Any effect seen by the MWD during a catastrophic event would impact the water supply to the City. As a result, the City is subject to the actions and rationing of MWD. During any kind of catastrophic event that disrupts the water supply, including a regional power outage or an earthquake, the City of Compton in conjunction with CBMWD and MWD are prepared to continue providing a reliable source of water.

5.2.1 Regional Power Outage

The City has identified the possibility of a regional power outage and its effect on the water supply. In the event of a regional power outage, the City has backup generators available to ensure that water pumping continues through the wells and pumping stations. In addition, to ensure the imported water supply is made available, MWD has backup generation at its facilities, as well as the ability to employ gravitational flow from regional reservoirs such as Lake Mathews, Castaic Lake, and Silverwood Lake. Mobile generators are also available as needed.

5.2.2 Earthquake

In the event of a catastrophic earthquake, the City can coordinate with MWD and CBMWD to ensure that any damaged lines are repaired as necessary to continue distributing water. In this

event, MWD would activate its EOC to quickly respond to emergencies and provide emergency services to its customers. The goal of the EOC is to identify leaks and other weaknesses in the system following a catastrophic earthquake, and to quickly isolate the problem in order to reduce wasted water and provide a potable water supply to the population.

The City of Compton's Water Shortage Contingency Plan identifies that even during a severe earthquake, groundwater wells could be restored within five days. In addition, the City's reservoirs hold sufficient treated water to meet the health and safety goals for over two days. It is anticipated that during this scenario, CBMWD and MWD's emergency operations will work with the City to continue supplying potable water.

With population growth, energy shortages, earthquakes, and the threat of terrorism experienced by California; maintaining the gentle balance between water supply and demand is a complicated task that requires planning and forethought. In the event that a water shortage occurs, simple measures can be implemented to conserve the water supply at a public level. On the following page, stages are discussed during which various conservation measures will be imposed by the City.

Table 5.2.1
Water Shortage Contingency — Rationing Stages to Address Water Supply Shortages

Stage No.	Water Supply Conditions	% Shortage
Phase I Shortage	A Phase I Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Municipal Water Department, determines that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage of five percent (5%) in water supplies.	5%
Phase II Shortage	A Phase II Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Municipal Water Department, determines that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage greater than five percent (5%), but less than ten percent (10%) in water supplies.	Up to 10%
Phase III Shortage	A Phase III Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Municipal Water Department, determines that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage greater than ten percent (10%), but less than twenty percent (20%) in water supplies.	10 - 20%
Phase IV Shortage	A Phase IV Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Municipal Water Department, determines that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage greater than twenty percent (20%), but less than thirty percent (30%) in water supplies.	20 - 30%
Phase V Shortage	A Phase V Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Municipal Water Department, determines that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage greater than thirty percent (30%), but less than forty percent (40%) in water supplies.	30 - 40%
Phase VI Shortage	A Phase VI Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Municipal Water Department, determines that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage greater than forty percent (40%), but less than fifty percent (50%) in water supplies.	40 - 50%

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10632(d) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.

10632(e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

In the event of a significant reduction of water supply, the City has several stages of actions to take and policies to implement to minimize the impacts of water shortage, prepare for an increase in shortage, and attempt to conserve water to prevent further shortage. The City has adopted a Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Ordinance No. 1,851 as part of its Municipal Code. Ordinance No. 1,851 describes the measures to take in the event of a water shortage, including different stages of action corresponding to different levels of drought. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan details further actions the City can take during a Water Shortage to ensure continuing water service. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan, which contains Ordinance No. 1,851, can be found in Appendix G. Table 5.2.2 provides an overview of the mandatory prohibitions and the consumption reduction methods the City will implement to compensate for a water shortage of up to 50%

Table 5.2.2 Water Shortage Contingency — Mandatory Prohibitions	
Examples of Prohibitions	**Phase When Prohibition Becomes Mandatory**
Voluntary use reduction	Phase I
10% water use reduction per customer	Phase II
20% water use reduction per customer	Phase III
30% water use reduction per customer	Phase IV
40% water use reduction per customer	Phase V
50% water use reduction per customer	Phase VI
Restrictions on washing of hard paved surfaces	Phase II
Restrictions on washing of mobile equipment	Phase II
Restrictions on filling aesthetic structures	Phase II
Restrictions on drinking water service at restaurants	Phase II
Customers must address plumbing leaks	Phase II
Restrictions on watering, except for commercial nurseries or water dependent industries	Phase II
Restrictions on water runoff	Phase II
Restrictions on watering at commercial nurseries	Phase II
Restrictions on the use of fire hydrants	Phase III

Phase I Water Supply Shortage (10% voluntary reduction)

A Phase I Shortage calls for citizens to voluntarily reduce water consumption by 10%. During a Phase I Shortage, the following measures are suggested to help the customers of the City of Compton's Water Department conserve water:

- There shall be no hose washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas or other paved surfaces, except as is required for sanitary purposes;
- Washing of motor vehicles, trailers, boats and other types of mobile equipment shall be done only with a hand-held bucket or a hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses, except that washing may be done at the immediate premises of a commercial car wash with reclaimed water;
- No water shall be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water is part of a recycling system;

- No restaurant, hotel, cafe, cafeteria or other public place where food is sold, served or offered for sale, shall serve drinking water to any customer unless expressly requested;
- All customers of the Compton Water Department shall promptly repair all leaks from indoor and outdoor plumbing fixtures;
- No lawn, landscape or other turf area shall be watered more often that every other day. Specifically, all customers with an even address number shall water on even calendar dates of the month, and all customers with an odd address number shall water on odd calendar dates of the month. On the thirty first (31st) of the month, there shall be no watering, unless reclaimed water is used. No watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.; except that the provision shall not apply to commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries.
- No customer of the Compton Municipal Water Department shall cause or allow the water to run off landscape area into adjoining streets, sidewalks or other paved areas due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or excessive watering.

Phase II Water Supply Shortage (10% reduction)

During a Phase II Shortage, the curtailments listed in a Phase I shortage become mandatory, with the following modifications:

- No lawn, landscape or other turf area shall be watered between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.; except that the provision shall not apply to commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses, and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape, or other turf areas more often than every other day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.
- No customer shall cause, use, or permit the use of water from the Compton Water Department for any purpose in an amount in excess of ninety-five percent (95%) of the amount used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period in the 1990 calendar year.

Phase III Water Supply Shortage (20% reduction)

The following curtailments on the use of water, in addition to the Phase II actions, shall be in effect during a Phase III Shortage:

- No lawn, landscape or other turf area shall be watered more often that every other day; and no watering shall take place between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.; except that the provision shall not apply to commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape, or other turf areas more often than every other day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.
- No customer shall cause, use, or permit the use of water from the Compton Water Department for any purpose in an amount in excess of ninety percent (90%) of the amount used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period in the 1990 calendar year.
- The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety, and welfare.

Phase IV Water Supply Shortage (30% reduction)

The following curtailments on the use of water, in addition to the Phase III actions, shall be in effect during a Phase IV Shortage:

- No lawn, landscape or other turf area shall be watered more often that every third day; and no watering shall take place between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.; except that the provision shall not apply to commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape, or other turf areas more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.
- No customer shall cause, use, or permit the use of water from the Compton Water Department for any purpose in an amount in excess of eighty-five percent (85%) of the amount used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period in the 1990 calendar year.

Phase V Water Supply Shortage (40% reduction)

In addition to the actions to be taken during a Phase IV Water Supply Shortage, Ordinance No. 1,851 states that, during a Phase V Shortage, "No customer shall cause, use or permit the use of water from the Compton Water Department for any purpose in an amount in excess of eighty percent (80%) of the amount used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period in the 1990 calendar year."

Phase VI Water Supply Shortage (50% reduction)

The following curtailments on the use of water, in addition to the Phase V actions, shall be in effect during a Phase VI Shortage:

- No lawn, landscape or other turf area shall be watered more often that every fourth day; and no watering shall take place between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.; except that the provision shall not apply to commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape, or other turf areas more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.
- No customer shall cause, use, or permit the use of water from the Compton Water Department for any purpose in an amount in excess of seventy-five percent (75%) of the amount used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period in the 1990 calendar year.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10632(f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.

In the case of a water supply shortage, violators of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Ordinance No. 1,851 can face a maximum of fine of $50 for a single violation. Table 5.2.3 describes the penalties associated with single and recurring violations, which are outlined in the ordinance.

Table 5.2.3
Water Shortage Contingency — Penalties and Charges

Violation	Phase II, III or IV Penalty or Charge	Phase V or VI Penalty or Charge
Use in excess of limitation based on previous water billing for a single period	Surcharge of excess use equal to double the basic rate	Surcharge of excess use equal to triple the basic rate
Use in excess of limitation based on previous water billing for three consecutive billing periods	Surcharge of excess use equal to double the basic rate and either the installation of a flow restrictor or discontinued service (at the discretion of the Water Department)	Surcharge of excess use equal to triple the basic rate and either the installation of a flow restrictor or discontinued service (at the discretion of the Water Department)
First Violation of Water Ordinance	Written Warning	Written Warning
Second Violation of Water Ordinance	$35.00 fine added to the water bill	$50.00 fine added to water bill
Third Violation of Water Ordinance	Installation of a flow restrictor for no less than forty-eight (48) hours. The violator will incur costs for installation and removal of the flow restricting device.	Installation of a flow restrictor for no less than forty-eight (48) hours. The violator will incur costs for installation and removal of the flow restricting device.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10632(g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f) inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.

During a water shortage, revenue is expected to decrease due to a reduction in water sales. Furthermore, expenditures would be expected to increase due to the necessary marketing of water conservation methods to reduce water use.

In the event that expenditures significantly outweigh revenue, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan identifies the establishment of a Rate Stabilization fund that is maintained at 75% of the normal Water Department revenue. The goal of the fund is to stabilize rates during a water shortage and to prevent the City of Compton from requiring a sharp increase in rates to compensate for lost revenue.

The City also has the authority to increase water use rates during times of drought. Even with the establishment of the Rate Stabilizing Fund, increased rates will be necessary during a shortage. The results of this would be two-fold: bringing in additional revenue with similar sales while simultaneously discouraging water waste. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan identifies the following rate increase structure during a water shortage:

- Phase I: no rate increase
- Phase II: 5% increase of pre-shortage rates
- Phase III: 9% increase of pre-shortage rates
- Phase IV: 15% increase of pre-shortage rates
- Phase V: 25% increase of pre-shortage rates
- Phase VI: 35% increase of pre-shortage rates

At the end of the Water Shortage Emergency, the City of Compton will also impose a 15% increase over pre-shortage rates to assist in continuing conservation efforts, make up for lost surplus water supplies, and make up for lost revenue during the drought.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10632(h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.

The City of Compton's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, which includes Ordinance No. 1,851, can be found in Appendix G.

5.3 Water Quality

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10634 The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects urban water management strategies and supply reliability.

Each source of water for the City of Compton presents its own, unique water quality issues. Issues that may cause concern regarding water quality are presented below. However, it should be noted that the 2010 Compton Municipal Water Department's 2010 Consumer Confidence Report did not identify any contaminants above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The following are presented not to indicate that they are the source of current water quality violations in the City of Compton's water supply, but instead that they are identified as potential issues of concern that should be monitored to ensure a high quality water supply.

5.3.1 Central Basin Groundwater

Groundwater supplied by the Central Basin has historically had good water quality. However, a few challenges to maintaining a high quality groundwater source have been identified by CBMWD. Specifically, levels of the chemicals Perchlorate and Manganese have been observed above the MCL in wells throughout the Basin, requiring that extra treatment must completed at the well head to prevent distribution of poor quality water. The City of Compton performs water tests to ensure that water quality is met and contaminant and bacteria presence are acceptable. In addition, CBMWD conducts its own water quality tests and monitoring of the wells to ensure that water is acceptable for delivery within its service area, as well as its purveyor's service areas.

Perchlorate

Of particular interest to CBMWD is the contamination of perchlorate, a component in solid rocket fuels, which has been detected in several wells. In the 1950s and 1960s, experimentation with solid rocket fuels in the Southern California area was prevalent. Since then, perchlorate has seeped into the groundwater, and migrated to the Central Basin. Perchlorate has been detected at several wells throughout the Central Basin; when a well is contaminated with perchlorate, it is generally shutdown due to the difficulty of removing this chemical. Perchlorate has not been observed above contamination levels in the City of Compton. However, in the event that it was detected, the option to mix the contaminated water with that of lower perchlorate levels to reduce the concentration is available to achieve safe potable water.

As of 2010, the CBMWD identified that only nine wells within its service area had perchlorate levels above the threshold 6 ppb. In January 2011, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) released a draft public health goal (PHG) of 1 part per billion (ppb), reduced from 6 pbb, for perchlorate in drinking water, further emphasizing the importance treating the water contaminated with perchlorates.

Manganese

Elevated levels of manganese have been noted throughout the Central Basin. Currently, the MCL set by the California Department of Public Health was updated in 2003 to be 0.5 ppm. Although levels exceeding this value have been noted in the past, the City of Compton maintains its well treatment system to ensure that all water quality standards are met before potable water is distributed to the population. The 2010 Water Quality Report did not identify any issues of concern with Manganese from the City of Compton's wells.

5.3.2 MWD Wholesale Water

The water quality issues associated with the water supply to the City are the same as quality issues experienced by MWD. MWD has identified threats to the water quality of water supplied through the Colorado River and the State Water Project. MWD reports that increased salinity and chemicals (e.g. chromium VI, etc.) in the water it is supplied with, as a theoretical water quality event, will cause at most a 15% reduction in supply. However, it was also noted by MWD that if concentrations of these contaminants exceed the potable water quality threshold, tactics such as utilizing only small amounts of the affected water and blending it with potable, processed water would reduce the concentration to treatable and acceptable levels. MWD has stated that it "anticipates no significant reductions in water supply availability from [the Colorado

River, State Water Project, and local groundwater] sources due to water quality concerns over the study period."

The City of Compton realizes the importance of constantly assuring that the water it distributes meets potable water stands. Although there are no water quality issues that immediately threaten the supply to the City's customers, the City maintains knowledge of water quality issues to prevent water of poor quality from being distributed. Following are a description of the most pertinent issues of concern, due to either historically increasing levels (water salinity) or threshold reductions (Chromium VI).

Salinity

Increased salinity in the water received from the Colorado River has required MWD to utilize one of the tactics described above: blending SWP water with Colorado River water to reduce the overall salinity concentration. Although this has not caused water supply shortages, if salinity levels continue to increase, additional membrane treatment of water from the Colorado River may be required. This will slow the water purification process down, and could result in up to a 15% reduction in water supply.

To prevent a reduction in supply, MWD has established a Salinity Management Policy, which sets the goal of delivering water with less than 500 mg/L of total dissolved solids (TDS). Generally, this has caused issues with only the Colorado River; the SWP has historically been observed to have significantly lower salinity levels.

Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)

While currently there is no drinking water standard for Chromium VI, the OEHHA established a draft PHG for chromium VI in drinking water, proposing that concentrations do not exceed 0.02 ppb. However, the development of the PHG is indicative of future potential standards for drinking water. MWD utilizes analytical testing to ensure that Chromium VI levels do not exceed the current standard. In the event that the Chromium VI standards are reduced, MWD would not have to change its testing method, as the current minimum threshold for its analytical testing is below the proposed concentration threshold.

MWD records of Chromium VI content reveal that, if more stringent goals are implemented, additional treatment of SWP water may be required as levels have historically been noted to exceed the proposed PHG. The draft released by OEHHA on December, 31 2010 states that the PHG of 0.02 ppb is intended to be a "stringent health-protective goal" as opposed to a "maximum 'safe' level of chromium 6 in drinking water." In contrast to SWP water, water from

the Colorado River has historically been recorded as generally having undetectable levels of Chromium IV.

Table 5.3.1 indicates the potential impacts of water quality on the City's water supply, as identified by CBMWD and MWD.

Table 5.3.1
Water Quality — Current and Projected Water Supply Impacts

Water source	Description of condition	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Central Basin	No water quality issues expected	0	0	0	0	0
MWD Potable Water	No water quality issues expected	0	0	0	0	0

Units: acre-feet per year

5.4 Drought Planning

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631(c)(1) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following: (A) an average water year, (B) a single dry water year, (C) multiple dry water years.

All potable water supplies are pumped from the Central Basin or provided by MWD through the SWP. The groundwater supply is available based on the ability of the City of Compton to pump the fully allotted amount through the Central Basin adjudication. Since the additional purchased supply is not directly obtained by the City, the determination of reliability is largely based on the MWD reliability analysis to provide a consistent water supply to the City during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. During these years, the City of Compton is committed to reducing water demand during times of drought in order to conserve water and improve reliability for future water supplies.

Table 5.4.1 identifies the normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years chosen to represent the water supply from MWD:

Table 5.4.1 Basis of Water Year Data	
Water Year Type	**Base Year(s)**
Average Water Year	2004
Single-Dry Water Year	1977
Multiple-Dry Water Years	1990-1992

During these years, the percent of supply that was available to the MWD for use is summarized in Table 5.4.2. The values in Table 5.4.2 do not represent additional supplies from MWD through surplus storage; instead they demonstrate the water available to be added to the supply system, based on the hydrology of those years.

Table 5.4.2
Supply Reliability — Historic Conditions

Average / Normal Water Year	Single Dry Water Year	Multiple Dry Water Years		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
3,485,000	2,457,000	2,248,000	2,248,000	2,248,000
Percent of Average/Normal Year:	71%	65%	65%	65%

In the single dry and multiple dry year scenarios, the amount of water available to be supplied to MWD's system decreases significantly due to increased temperatures, evapotranspiration rates, and a longer growing season. However, throughout these years, the groundwater supply available from the Central Basin is assumed to remain consistent, regardless of the water years. Although this results in using more water than is naturally replenished during these years, water reserves are available to provide a reliable source of water in the event of another single dry year with similar hydrology. The only varying source is water available through the MWD. However, the MWD 2010 UWMP estimated that it would be able to meet all demands during normal, single dry, and multiple dry year scenarios in the next 25 years, through the use of stored surplus supplies.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10632(a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

In the event of a water supply shortage, the City has in place several stages of action to take. These are listed above in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan Section.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10632(b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.

Table 5.4.3 shows the supplies available to the City of Compton in the event that the next three years had the same hydrologic conditions as the multiple dry year scenario identified. The groundwater supplies remain constant through these years, while the MWD wholesale water is subject to change. The values in Table 5.4.3 represent a decrease in supply to MWD based on the values reported in Table 5.4.2. Again, it should be noted here that the MWD does have surplus supplies that are not accounted for in Table 5.4.2, and would be able to begin rationing these supplies to meet the demands during multiple dry year scenarios.

Table 5.4.3
Supply Reliability — Current Water Sources

Water supply sources	Average / Normal Water Year Supply	Multiple Dry Water Year (1990)	Multiple Dry Water Year (1991)	Multiple Dry Water Year (1992)
		Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013
Central Basin Groundwater	5,780	5,780	5,780	5,780
MWD Wholesale Water	2,603	1,692	1,692	1,692
Percent of normal year:		89%	89%	89%

Units: acre-feet per year

MWD anticipates that, with the current surplus water supplies, it will be able to meet all demands during the next 25 years during normal, single dry, and multiple dry year scenarios. Although the supplies are great enough to meet the demand in the event of a drought, continuing to consume such quantities from the water supply may outweigh the water replenished through natural processes in the distribution chain. This could potentially result negative consequences, including overdraft conditions of the groundwater basins. To prevent this from happening, the City of Compton is among the many water retailers in California committed to preserving water supplies. In the event of a single dry or multiple dry year scenarios, the City would reduce demand by implementing the water conservation measures described above in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan Section. This, in conjunction with the demand management measures in place, emphasizes the importance of water conservation to the City of Compton and its water customers.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10632(i) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan, located in Appendix G, discusses the methods that the City of Compton will take to monitor and determine reductions during a water shortage. During times of normal water supply, the City's production figures are recorded daily. Weekly totals are reported to the Water Treatment Facility Supervisor, and monthly totals are reported to the Water Department General Manager and incorporated into the monthly management report.

During a Phase I or II Water Shortage, as described in Section 5.2, daily production figures are reported to the Water Treatment Facility Supervisor. The Supervisor will compare the weekly production to the target production to determine if the goal is being met. Weekly reports are sent to the Water Department General Manager and Water Shortage Response Team. Monthly reports are sent to the City Council. If reduction goals are not met, the General Manager will notify the City Council so that corrective action can be taken.

During a Phase III, IV, V, or VI Water Shortage, as described in Section 5.2, the procedure for a Phase I or II Water Shortage will be followed, with the addition of daily production reports sent to the General Manager.

The City also identifies that during a water shortage caused by a disaster, water production figures will be reported to the Supervisor hourly and to the General Manager and the Disaster Preparedness Response Team daily. Reports will also be provided to the City Council.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10635(a) Every urban water management supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of it water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available date from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

The following tables, 5.4.4 through 5.4.6, compare the total supply and demand as identified in Chapters 3 and 4 for normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. It can be seen that the supply available to the City, as estimated based on groundwater pumping and as provided in the MWD 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, may not meet the total demand during single dry and multiple dry year scenarios. Where shortages exist, the City of Compton can purchase additional surplus supplies through MWD when necessary. However, the City of Compton is still committed to water conservation in single dry and multiple dry years to help preserve precious water reserves and supplies.

The data reported for the normal, single dry, and multiple dry year scenarios is provided in the supply portion of the MWD 2010 Urban Water Management Plan. The plan identifies that during a single dry year scenario, demand may increase by approximately 0.5% over a normal year and up to 1.5% in a multiple dry year scenario. MWD identified that, with surplus supplies, the overall supply was sufficient in single dry year and multiple dry year scenarios to meet this increased demand. However, these demand increases may not actually be seen during multiple dry year scenarios due to conservation measures that will be enacted. This potentially will leave the demand consistent with a normal water year. Conservation measures may offset the predicted increase in demand over a multiple dry year period. MWD did not identify any reliability issues with delivering water during a single or multiple dry year period, and identified that supply would be sufficient to meet demand.

Table 5.4.4 Supply and Demand Comparison — Normal Year				
	2015	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**
Supply Totals	9,484	9,798	10,121	10,455
Demand Totals	9,484	9,798	10,121	10,455
Difference	0	0	0	0
Difference as % Of Supply	0%	0%	0%	0%
Difference as % Of Demand	0%	0%	0%	0%

Units are in acre-feet per year.

During a normal year, it can be seen that the City of Compton will pump the water available through the City's allocated pumping rights, and the remainder will be supplied, as necessary through MWD.

Table 5.4.5 Supply and Demand Comparison — Single Dry Year				
	2015	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**
Supply Totals	8,410	8,633	8,862	9,099
Demand Totals	9,522	9,847	10,172	10,497
Difference	-1,112	-1,214	-1309.5	-1,398
Difference as % of Supply	-13%	-14%	-15%	-15%
Difference as % of Demand	-12%	-12%	-13%	-13%

Units are in acre-feet per year.

The demand in a single dry year was estimated to increase by approximately 0.5%. During a single dry year, the worst-case scenario of experiencing another severe drought would leave the with a 15% water deficit. In this event, CBMWD and MWD can provide additional surplus supplies to the City to meet demands, where necessary. However, in the event of a water shortage, measures outlined in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan will be implemented to reduce demand and prevent the need to tap additional surplus.

Table 5.4.6 Supply and Demand Comparison — Multiple Dry-Year Events					
		2015	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**
Multiple-dry year first year supply	**Supply Totals**	8,188	8,392	8,602	8,819
	Demand Totals	9,626	9,916	10,273	10,612
	Difference	-1,439	-1,524	-1671.2	-1,793
	Difference as % of Supply	-18%	-18%	-19%	-20%
	Difference as % of Demand	-15%	-15%	-16%	-17%
Multiple-dry year second year supply	**Supply Totals**	8,188	8,392	8,602	8,819
	Demand Totals	9,626	9,916	10,273	10,612
	Difference	-1,439	-1,524	-1671.2	-1,793
	Difference as % of Supply	-18%	-18%	-19%	-20%
	Difference as % of Demand	-15%	-15%	-16%	-17%
Multiple-dry year third year supply	**Supply Totals**	8,188	8,392	8,602	8,819
	Demand Totals	9,626	9,916	10,273	10,612
	Difference	-1,439	-1,524	-1671.2	-1,793
	Difference as % of Supply	-18%	-18%	-19%	-20%
	Difference as % of Demand	-15%	-15%	-16%	-17%

Units are in acre-feet per year.

During a multiple dry year scenario with hydrology similar to that of 1990-1992, it is anticipated that, based on the supplies outlined in Chapter 4, the City would be unable to meet the demand. However, during these years, not only can the City enact water reduction measures listed above, it is also possible that the City will be able to purchase additional water through the MWD. The MWD Urban Water Management Plan has identified a surplus supply available for Southern California water retailers and their populations. Although undesirable, it is possible to tap into these additional water supplies when necessary, and provide additional water to the retailers that have demands higher than original supplies could meet. MWD has identified in its

2010 UWMP that it can make use of these surplus supplies, and will be able to meet all demands for its water purveyors through the next 25 years during normal, single dry and multiple dry year scenarios. In the event of a multiple dry year drought that has the "worst-case" effects listed above (i.e. the worst drought the region has experienced) the City of Compton will work closely with the CBMWD, MWD, and other water retailers to ensure that quality water is available for the population.

6 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

6.1 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (f) (1) and (2)(Describe and provide a schedule of implementation for) each water demand management measure that is currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, including the steps necessary to implement any proposed measures, including, but not limited to, all of the following: (A) water survey programs for single-family residential and multifamily residential customers; (B) residential plumbing retrofit; (C) system water audits, leak detection, and repair; (D) metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections; (E) large landscape conservation programs and incentives; (F) high-efficiency washing machine rebate programs; (G) public information programs; (H) school education programs; (I) conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts; (J) wholesale agency programs; (K) conservation pricing; (L) water conservation coordinator; (M) water waste prohibition; (N) residential ultra-low-flush toilet replacement programs

10631 (f)(3)A description of the methods, if any, that the supplier will use to evaluate the effectiveness of water demand management measures implemented, or described under the plan

10631 (f)(4)).An estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the supplier's ability to further reduce demand

10631 (g) An evaluation of each water demand management measure listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. In the course of the evaluation, first consideration shall be given to water demand management measures, or combination of measures, that offer lower incremental costs than expanded or additional water supplies. This evaluation shall do all of the following: (1) take into account economic and noneconomic factors, including environmental, social, health customer impact,

and technological factors; (2) Include a cost-benefit analysis, identifying total benefits and total costs; (3) Include a description of funding available to implement any planned water supply project that would provide water at a higher unit cost; (4) Include a description of the water supplier's legal authority to implement the measure and efforts to work with other relevant agencies to ensure the implementation of the measure and to share the cost of implementation

The Compton Municipal Water Department (CMWD) works with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) to implement water conservation techniques to reduce the total demand of water throughout CMWD and MWD. Together, CMWD and MWD implement the 13 required Demand Management Measures (DMMs) within CMWD (DMM 10 is not required as CMWD is not a wholesale agency). MWD was an early signatory to the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding Urban Water Conservation in California. CUWCC represents a diverse group of water supply agencies dedicated to establishing guidelines toward implementing conservation measures and managing supply demands. The following table summarizes the BMPs/DMMs:

Table 6.1.1
CUWCC BMP Organization and Names (2009 MOU) and UWMP DMMs

Type	Category	BMP #	BMP Name	DMM #	DMM Name
Foundational	Operations Practices	1.1.1	Conservation Coordinator	12	Water Conservation Coordinator
		1.1.2	Water Waste Prevention	13	Water Waste Prohibition
		1.1.3	Wholesale Agency Assistance Programs	10	Wholesale Agency Programs
		1.2	Water Loss Control	3	System Water Audits, Leak Detection, and Repair

Table 6.1.1
CUWCC BMP Organization and Names (2009 MOU) and UWMP DMMs

Type	Category	BMP #	BMP Name	DMM #	DMM Name
		1.3	Metering with Commodity Rates for All New Connections and Retrofit of Existing Connections	4	Metering with Commodity Rates for All New Connections and Retrofit of Existing Connections
		1.4	Retail Conservation Pricing	11	Conservation Pricing
	Education Programs	2.1	Public Information Programs	7	Public Information Programs
		2.2	School Education Programs	8	School Education Programs
Programmatic	Residential	3.1	Residential Assistance Program	1	Water Survey Programs for Single-Family Residential and Multi-Family Residential Customers
				2	Residential Plumbing Retrofit
		3.2	Landscape Water Survey	1	Water Survey Programs for Single-Family Residential and Multifamily Residential Customers
		3.3	High-Efficiency Clothes Washing Machine, Financial Incentive Programs	6	High-Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Programs

Table 6.1.1
CUWCC BMP Organization and Names (2009 MOU) and UWMP DMMs

Type	Category	BMP #	BMP Name	DMM #	DMM Name
		3.4	WaterSense Specification (WSS) toilets	14	Residential Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet Replacement Programs
	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional	4	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional	9	Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Accounts
	Landscape	5	Landscape	5	Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives

6.2 OPERATIONS PRACTICES

6.2.1 Water Conservation Coordinator (DMM 12)

CMWD's water conservation coordinator is a function performed for the most part by a combination of existing water department staff working in conjunction with MWD and the school districts. CMWD stresses water conservation via distribution of conservation handouts and information booths at various community events. CMWD has continued to survey the institutions and educators on the number of programs, materials, and attendance at water conservation activities. While CMWD does not have a dedicated water conservation coordinator, these activities are part of the auxiliary duties of current water administration personnel.

Table 6.2.1 Water Conservation Coordinator Staff Time and Expenditure					
Year	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Number of Part-Time Staff	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Actual Expenditures	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000
Year	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Number of Part-Time Staff	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Projected Expenditures	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000

6.2.2 Water Waste Prohibition (DMM 13)

CMWD adopted a "Water Waste Prohibition," by Ordinance Number 1851 on March 12, 1991, which is actively enforced in drought situations. To enforce Ordinance 1851, CMWD will issue warnings and subsequent citations to customers exceeding the conservation constraints. Flow-restricting devices may also be installed for non-complying customers. See Appendix G, Water Shortage Contingency Plan (including Ordinance 1851).

6.2.3 Wholesale Agency Programs (DMM 10)

This DMM is not required as CMWD is not a wholesale agency.

6.2.4 System Water Audits, Leak Detection, and Repair (DMM 3)

As part of the utility operations, CMWD conducts system water audits, meter calibration, leak detection, and repair to ensure that interconnections are functional and to minimize unaccounted for water losses. CMWD has surveyed an average of 1,500 gate valves and 10 miles of main and laterals per year on a continual basis. CMWD staff is trained at American Water Works Association (AWWA) sponsored training programs to gain an understanding of how to maximize the quality of utility performance.

Table 6.2.2 Actual Distribution Line Surveys	
Year	**Miles of Distribution Lines Surveyed**
2006	10
2007	10
2008	10
2009	10
2010	10

Table 6.2.3 Projected Distribution Line Surveys	
Year	**Miles of Distribution Lines Surveyed**
2011	10
2012	10
2013	10
2014	10
2015	10

6.2.5 Metering with Commodity Rates for All New Connections and Retrofit of Existing Connections (DMM 4)

CMWD has meters in place for all of its customer sectors, including separate meters for single-family residential, commercial, large landscape, and institutional/governmental facilities. Monthly meter charges are allotted based upon a City commodity rate per hundred cubic feet of water. It has been the policy of CMWD to separately meter fire sprinkler systems. CMWD will continue to install and read meters on all new services, and will continue to conduct its meter calibration and replacement program.

6.2.6 Conservation Pricing (DMM 11)

CMWD has a fixed bimonthly service charge, based upon meter size and usage for all customer sectors. During rationing situations such as in the drought years, CMWD utilizes a block rate structure to encourage water conservation. Usage above the water budget is billed at a higher rate equivalent to the penalties imposed on CMWD by MWD for usage above the directed reduction. The table below shows the current rate structure, as well as the rate increases established up-to the year 2014. Note that 1 HCF is equivalent to 748 gallons.

Table 6.2.4
Current Rate Structure

Meter Charges	FY 2010/2011	FY 2011/2012	FY 2012/2013	FY 2013/2014
¾"	$24.14	$27.76	$30.54	$30.54
1"	$31.26	$35.95	$39.54	$39.54
1- 1/2"	$56.93	$65.47	$72.01	$72.01
2"	$80.09	$92.11	$101.32	$101.32
4"	$176.09	$202.51	$222.76	$222.76
6"	$295.75	$340.11	$374.12	$374.12
2" CPM	$112.99	$129.93	$142.93	$142.93
3" CPM	$165.05	$189.81	$208.79	$208.79
4 " CPM	$229.44	$263.86	$290.25	$290.25
Commodity Charge Per HCF	$2.20	$2.67	$3.09	$3.09

6.3 EDUCATION PROGRAMS

6.3.1 Public Information Programs (DMM 7)

CMWD utilizes several methods to promote water conservation and resource efficiency. CMWD distributes information to the public through bill inserts, brochures, paid advertising, and special events held throughout the year. In 1999, CMWD modified water bills to demonstrate daily water consumption (in GPD). The bills provide a comparison of each customer's water consumption in the previous year to that in the current year for the same billing cycle.

The table below shows the implementation schedule and actual/projected expenditures of certain of the above-listed conservation efforts through 2015:

Table 6.3.1
Public Information Actual Expenditures

Program	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bill Inserts/Newsletters/Brochures	X	X	X	X	X
Demonstration Gardens					
Special Events/Media Events					
Program to Coordinate with other government agencies, industry and public interest groups and media					
Actual Expenditures	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000

Table 6.3.2 Public Information Projected Expenditures					
Program	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Bill Inserts/Newsletters/Brochures	X	X	X	X	X
Demonstration Gardens					
Special Events/Media Events					
Program to Coordinate with other government agencies, industry and public interest groups and media					
Projected Expenditures	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000

6.3.2 School Education Programs (DMM 8)

CMWD works with the local school district to educate students about water conservation and resource efficiency. Programs are targeted to educate students and encourage active involvement in water conservation. An ULFT distribution program coordinated with local high schools enables students to attend a workshop on water conservation and leadership. In turn, the students act as team leaders that educate and encourage neighbors and parents to replace their current utilities with ultra low flow/high efficiency toilets.

An additional program, targeted for students in grades one through five, is a poster contest held during Water Awareness Month. Elementary school students are encouraged to design a poster that promotes water conservation and awareness. CMWD provides posters, workbooks, and educational materials about water conservation for the contest.

MWD also coordinates school education programs for the Southern California region. Several different programs are targeted at different grade levels ranging between K – 12. These programs educate students about the water cycle, supply and distribution, conservation, ethics, water quality, geography, and careers in water.

6.4 RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

6.4.1 Water Survey Programs for Residential Customers (DMM 1)

Since 1995, in cooperation with the National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA) and the local energy utilities, CMWD has offered free residential water use surveys to single-family and multi-family customers. Surveys are conducted upon customer request, and are encouraged for the top 20 percent of water users. In the future, CMWD will continue to offer surveys as requested. Although these surveys are offered to residents within the City, no residents utilized the program in the past five years.

Table 6.4.1
Surveys for Single and Multi-Families

Year	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
Surveys Completed	0	0	0	0	0

6.4.2 Residential Plumbing Retrofit (DMM 2)

Low-flow showerheads are distributed by CMWD on a continual basis, predominantly during Water Awareness Month. The water savings were calculated based on an estimated 5.56 GPD per device water savings. Water savings take into account devices installed in previous years. The table below shows the number of low-flow showerheads that have been installed since the program's inception.

Table 6.4.2
Historical Low-Flow Showerhead Distribution

Fiscal Year Ending in June of	Number of Single-Family Low-Flow Showerheads Installed	Number of Multiple-Family Low-Flow Showerheads Installed	Actual Water Savings (AFY)
1995	300	150	3
1996	300	150	6
1997	300	150	8
1998	300	150	11
1999	300	150	14
2000	300	150	17
2001	400	175	20
2002	400	175	24

Table 6.4.2 Historical Low-Flow Showerhead Distribution			
Fiscal Year Ending in June of	**Number of Single-Family Low-Flow Showerheads Installed**	**Number of Multiple-Family Low-Flow Showerheads Installed**	**Actual Water Savings (AFY)**
2003	400	175	28
2004	500	200	32
2005	500	200	36
2006	500	200	40
2007	500	200	44
2008	500	200	48
2009	500	200	52
2010	500	200	56

Table 6.4.3 Projected Low-Flow Showerhead Distribution			
Fiscal Year Ending in June of	**Number of Single-Family Low-Flow Showerheads Installed**	**Number of Multiple-Family Low-Flow Showerheads Installed**	**Actual Water Savings (AFY)**
2011	500	200	56
2012	500	200	60
2013	500	200	64
2014	500	200	68
2015	500	200	72

6.4.3 High Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Programs (DMM 6)

MWD coordinates a High Efficiency Clothes Washer (HECW) rebate program on behalf of its member agencies. Beginning in 1995, MWD has partnered with agencies including Southern California Edison and California State and Federal Agency Cooperation (CALFED) to offer monetary incentives to customers for the purchase of water saving washing machines. This program has resulted in more than 93,000 HECW distributions to date for MWD. The City of Compton does not maintain records supporting the distribution of HECW within the service area, however, these rebates were offered and implemented within the City.

Table 6.4.2 High-Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Summary					
Year	**FY 05-06**	**FY 06-07**	**FY 07-08**	**FY 08-09**	**FY 09-10**
Rebates Given	0	0	0	0	0

6.4.4 Residential ULFT Replacement Programs (DMM 14)

In association with MWD, CMWD participates in an ultra-low flush toilet (ULFT) replacement program. The program began in 1995, and offers rebates to existing customers to help improve water use efficiency. Below, Table 6.4.3 demonstrates the ULFT replacements made since 1999. Old toilets that are returned to the CMWD are recycled and used as crushed aggregate road base throughout California. Numerous ULFTs were installed through this program in CMWD of Compton. The City of Compton does not maintain records supporting the distribution of HECW within the service area, however, toilets were distributed to customers upon request. A tracking mechanism will be implemented to ensure the data is tracked for future planning efforts.

Table 6.4.3 ULFT Distribution	
Fiscal Year Ending in June of	**Number of ULFTs Installed**
2000	0
2001	1000
2002	0
2003	0
2004	1000
2005	0
2006	0
2007	0
2008	0
2009	0
2010	0

6.5 COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

6.5.1 Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Programs (DMM 9)

CMWD has identified all large commercial customers within its service area and is encouraging them to take advantage of recycled water where available. Most commercial sites within CMWD are small retail outlets with a single restroom, as with all customers within CMWD; they are encouraged to repair any fixtures that may be wasting water (e.g. running toilets or sinks). CMWD's planning department reviews the building plans to determine the proper meter size determined by Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC) fixture units, and line size for any new residential or commercial construction. CMWD also requires the use of water efficient fixtures before a permit is issued to a new customer. There is an annual review of customers' water use and CMWD also offers on-site follow-up evaluations to customers, to assist in the compliance with these programs. CMWD is also looking into offering rebates for commercial retrofit devices via Metropolitan.

6.6 LANDSCAPE PROGRAMS

6.6.1 Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives (DMM 5)

CMWD partners with the local fire department, nurseries, landscape designers, contractors, and forticulture growers to educate landowners and promote water efficient landscaping. To improve water use efficiency at public landscapes and greenbelts, CMWD maintains strategic relationships with the school district and parks department. CIMIS-based controllers with soil moisture sensors are also used at all City of Compton parks.

CMWD is working along with MWD to reduce demand for water for irrigation purposes by providing recycled water in its service area. In addition to the MWD's region-wide "SoCal Water$mart" and "Save A Buck" rebate programs, MWD also offers various large landscape conservation programs including:

- A District-wide large landscape managed irrigation program, incorporating maintenance, monitoring and tracking of individual property water savings
- Federal and State grants providing over 2,000 smart controllers to residential and commercial customers
- A city partnership program to install Smart Irrigation Controllers in parka and street medians
- A commercial landscape research grant to improve water use efficiency at schools, parks and open public spaces.

7 CLIMATE CHANGE

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Although not specifically included in the UWMP Act, the City of Compton has opted to address the potential impacts of climate change on the water system. It is noted in the *Guidebook to Assist Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2010 Urban Water Management Plan* that "inclusion of potential climate change impacts in a water supply planning document is consistent with other water supply programs and environmental requirements being implemented in California."

Due to the fact that this section does not require specific information or topics to be discussed, the following topics will be covered:

- General Overview of Climate Change
- Effects of Climate Change
- Minimizing the Effects of Climate Change

Each of these sections will discuss the long term impact (outside of the 20 year scope identified in the prior sections).

7.2 CLIMATE CHANGE OVERVIEW

Although there is still some debate about the causes and effects of climate change, and even whether or not it exists, the general consensus among the scientific community is that climate change is a threat to our global climate. Climate change is a major environmental threat that is expected to result in a multitude of long-term weather changes and short term weather events. The specific impacts of climate change vary greatly by region and current climate. Due to the unpredictable nature of climate change, general statements will be made in accordance with recent observations and predictions made by climate scientists.

It is generally accepted that the leading factor resulting in climate change is the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). GHGs include nitrous oxides, chlorofluorocarbons, carbon oxides, and methane, among many others. Due to the large amounts of carbon dioxide emitted in electricity production by coal and transportation based on combustion of petroleum, effects and trends of carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere on climate characteristics are studied heavily.

An increase in GHGs is expected to lead to climate change through a process called the Greenhouse Gas Effect. As radiation from the sun is emitted to earth, a portion of it is absorbed; the rest bounces off the surface and, in a natural process, is emitted to space. The Greenhouse gas effect describes the process where the radiation that would typically be emitted back to space is reabsorbed in the atmosphere by the chemicals known as Greenhouse Gases. When the radiation is reabsorbed, it is consequently reemitted back to the earth. This additional radiation that would have otherwise been emitted to space is generally accepted as the source of what we know as climate change. The GHGs emitted by the population serve as a "blanket" that holds in the suns radiation, and ultimately causes heat to become trapped with long term impacts on the climate.

7.3 EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is expected to have a wide variety of both short and long term impacts. These impacts will vary greatly based on geographical location and current climate. Some areas are expected to see decreases in average temperature and an increase in rainfall, while others are expected to experience the opposite. There is some debate about where the State of California will fall in these patterns; however it has been observed that average temperatures are increasing and weather events are becoming more intense. The Department of Water Resources has completed extensive studies on climate change and what impacts it may have on the water supply. Some of the findings about what has been already observed as a possible result of climate change, as well as what is expected in the coming years is summarized below.

Wet Weather Events

Two extremes are expected, and have been observed, when looking at the possibility of climate change. The first of these extremes is the occurrence of wet weather events such as storms and floods. These are expected to increase in both intensity and frequency. This not only impacts the water supply by overwhelming storage, it can impact infrastructure as well. California has a series of natural and manmade flood barriers that serve to protect the population and infrastructure while simultaneously assisting to help store some of the runoff water. However, as floods increase in intensity, due partially to the increased rate of melting snow (a large, natural water source for California's water), flood protection can be overwhelmed.

In addition to floods, severe storms are likely to be an effect of climate change. While these pose similar threats to the water supply and infrastructure as floods by cause large amount of water flow at one time, they also increase the likelihood of events such as mudslides that are known to cause high property damage and, in some cases, loss of life.

Dry Weather Events

In the long term, dry weather events are likely to have the most impact on the lives of California residents. Droughts are a natural occurrence in the State of California, characterized by short term (approximately 1-3 years) of warmer than average temperatures and reduced rainfall. Droughts have a devastating impact on the water supply reliability. Furthermore, as water storage is continually tapped at a rate higher than water replenishment is available, decreasing availability of a clean source of water becomes a threat. The general populations' lives are directly impacted by these events, requiring normal water use patterns to decrease sharply.

In additional to a reduction in water supply, droughts are also known to cause an increase in water demand due to warmer temperatures and extended growing seasons. These water demands, in addition to a growing population (as summarized in Chapter 3) are likely to cause additional strain on the already dwindling resources.

Decreased Snowpack

Among the effects that a drought is expected to have on the overall water supply, the possibility of decreased Sierra Nevada snowpack is a long term water supply issue. The Sierra Nevada snowpack is the largest water "reservoir" for the State, providing an annual average of 15 million AF of water. The snowpack is released as temperatures increase in the spring and summer months and melt the snow. Climate change affects this process in two ways. First, the snowpack is reduced due to warming temperatures causing less snow to fall. Instead, the precipitation is released as rain, and potentially cannot be captured and stored in reservoirs. Precipitation as water reduces the total stored water as snow in the Sierra Nevada and available to California. The DWR predicts a 25% to 40% decrease in snowpack in the Sierra Nevada by 2050. Furthermore, as temperatures rise, the snow that is stored is released at an accelerated pace. The DWR notes that water infrastructure was designed to handle the predicted the pace of the snowmelt. However, as snowmelt rates increase, water may overwhelm the system and be lost.

Sea level rise

The melting of the ice caps is a strong contributing factor to the increasing level in the rising of the sea level. The immediate consequences of this are recognized at the coastal California cities, where the impacts from flooding and storms are amplified. More significant to the City of Compton is the possibility of seawater intrusion into the groundwater basins. Seawater intrusion immediately impacts the groundwater quality and increases the need for further water purification and development of supplies.

Water Quality

Water Quality effects due to climate change are predicted to occur due to two extremes.

Flooding and higher runoff at any given time has been predicted to increase erosion and, therefore, increase the amount of sediment and contaminants in the water supply. This has the potential to increase the strain on water suppliers due to the increased need for water purification.

Droughts and lower runoff have the potential to increase the concentration of chemicals that may be present in water streams. Streams of water collect chemicals that exist in the environment. As water runoff decreases, the same quantities of these chemicals are collected in smaller amounts of water, increasing the overall concentration. As the chemical concentrations rise, the purification requirements rise with each gallon of water, and increase the risk for dangerous fluctuations.

7.4 MINIMIZING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Many of the potential impacts of climate change have already been observed. In addition, models show that current GHG levels will continue amplify the effect of climate change over the next few hundred years, even if all GHG production were to cease today. In order to combat minimize the impacts of climate change, innovative solutions must be developed. These solutions fall within two categories. The first strategy is mitigation. When applying to water suppliers, this is the ability to reduce GHG emissions. The second is adaptation; the strategy of adjusting our water supply system to meet water demands as a result of permanent climate change.

Mitigation

In addressing climate change, mitigation is the effort to increase efficiency and reduce the output of GHGs. Although no individual industry is fully responsible for implementing mitigation efforts in an attempt to eliminate GHG production, each industry can develop its own techniques help reduce the impacts that climate change may have. The common goal throughout the world's population is in regards to mitigation is to eliminate production of GHGs. Currently, this is being done by exploring ways to increase efficiency, decrease demand, and develop alternative and renewable energy sources that will reduce the impact of burning fossil fuels.

For the water distribution sector, mitigation can be done by minimizing the transportation of water. Water is a dense liquid that requires a substantial amount of energy to move around. Because of this, distribution systems are complicated, and require large pumps. Electrical

devices such as these pumps have an associate level of GHG emissions associated with the energy input they require. To mitigate the GHG associated with this, the City of Compton can minimize the amount of water required for distribution by encouraging demand reduction. Current demand reduction efforts are discussed in Chapter 6. Maximizing the efficiency of the water used not only preserves water supply, but can help in reducing the overall impacts and severity that is expected in the coming years as a result of climate change.

The State of California has taken an initiative in mitigating the long term effects of climate change by adopting Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32). AB 32 establishes a greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal for 2020, identified as reducing total emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) has developed specific requirements to help achieve this goal, including direct and required regulations, alternative compliance mechanisms, voluntary actions, and market-based mechanisms such as a cap and trade system.

To assist in meeting the goals of AB 32, Senate Bill 375 (SB 375) was passed in 2008. SB 375 requires the ARB to develop greenhouse gas reduction targets for 2020 and 2035 specifically for passenger vehicles, which are one of the leading greenhouse gas emissions sources in the State of California. Emissions reduction goals will be set for each one of the State's 18 metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs). Additionally, SB 375 sets goals for efficient land use within the MPOs to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In order to help meet the requirements of SB 375 and the greenhouse gas reduction goal for AB 32 and SB 375, the City of Compton intends to comply with the ARB's policies. Currently, the ARB is working to develop policies for reducing passenger vehicle use and efficient land use. Among these policies are:

- Transit Services
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Strategies
- Telecommuting
- Traffic Incident Clearance Programs
- Voluntary Travel Behavior Change Programs
- Residential Density
- Regional Accessibility
- Job-Housing Balance

More information on these policies, as well as additional policies and updated information about the progress of ARB's efforts in meeting the requirements of AB 32 and SB 375 can be found on the ARB website.

Adaptation

Adaptation is the strategy employed to adjust to the environmental impacts of climate change. Although not a desirable solution, this is necessary as the impacts of climate change are already beginning to take effect. Adaptation can help the population continue to thrive and minimize the potential negative consequences that result from climate change.

General adaptation strategies to increase water reliability have been identified by the State of California. These include adjusting designed flow rates of SWP infrastructure to ensure that all water is captured and able to be utilized with increased snowmelt and more intense precipitation periods.

Other adaptation strategies proposed by the State of California that may help in increasing the reliability of supply to the City of Compton regardless of climate change include:

- Fully developing Integrated Regional Water Management planning to evaluate supply and demand, and encourage water districts to work together to ensure that a broad water supply is available, increasing water reliability.
- Promoting integrated flood management to decrease the impacts of floods and utilizing natural flood plains where available. Adapting to climate change in response to the threat of floods increases the economic and social wellbeing of the State, especially those in high risk zones.
- Assisting to sustain ecosystems which provide clean and reliable water. Maintaining diverse ecosystems and preventing the potential destruction of these water sources will help increase their predictability and reliability.
- Focusing on impacts at the Bay-Delta. The Bay-Delta is the source of water for a majority of Californians. Ensuring that a healthy ecosystem and that water quality at the Bay-Delta are maintained despite the effects of climate change is imperative towards continuing to use this as a source of water.
- Planning for rises in the sea level. As sea water intrusion to water resources becomes a threat to water quality, establishing a reliable system of levees and flood management programs is necessary to maintain water supplies and ensure the safety of the State's population.

A PUBLIC NOTIFICATION LETTER

January 25, 2011

Subject: City of Compton 2010 Urban Water Management Plan Update

To Whom It May Concern:

California's Urban Water Management Planning Act requires the update of Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) every five years. (Additional information regarding UWMPs can found at http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/). Accordingly, the City of Compton is in the process of preparing its 2010 UWMP.

The UWMP outlines how the City will meet current and projected water demands within its service area, with emphasis on water conservation and the continued balanced use of groundwater and wholesale water to provide its customers a reliable, high quality supply. It also outlines the strategy for meeting the interim (2015) and final (2020) urban water use reduction targets, as required by Senate Bill X7-7. The 2010 UWMP will form the basis of analysis for available water supplies relative to urban planning for potential developments.

The Draft 2010 UWMP is expected to be available for public review and comment in the second quarter of 2011. There will be a public review period and a public hearing to receive comments on the draft document prior to consideration by the City Council.

In the interim the City is accepting suggested strategies it should consider to meet current and future customer needs. Comments on development of the Draft 2010 UWMP should be directed to:

Alex Santos
Compton Water Department
322 South Alameda Street
Compton, California 90220
Phone: (310) 605-6240

B UWMP ADOPTION RESOLUTION

C URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT

Established: AB 797, Klehs, 1983
Amended: AB 2661, Klehs, 1990
AB 11X, Filante, 1991
AB 1869, Speier, 1991
AB 892, Frazee, 1993
SB 1017, McCorquodale, 1994
AB 2853, Cortese, 1994
AB 1845, Cortese, 1995
SB 1011, Polanco, 1995
AB 2552, Bates, 2000
SB 553, Kelley, 2000
SB 610, Costa, 2001
AB 901, Daucher, 2001
SB 672, Machado, 2001
SB 1348, Brulte, 2002
SB 1384, Costa, 2002
SB 1518, Torlakson, 2002
AB 105, Wiggins, 2004
SB 318, Alpert, 2004

CALIFORNIA WATER CODE DIVISION 6
PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL DECLARATION AND POLICY

10610. This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Urban Water Management Planning Act."

10610.2. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) The waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever-increasing demands.

(2) The conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; however, the planning for that use and the implementation of those plans can best be accomplished at the local level.

(3) A long-term, reliable supply of water is essential to protect the productivity of California's businesses and economic climate.

(4) As part of its long-range planning activities, every urban water supplier should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in

its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years.

(5) Public health issues have been raised over a number of contaminants that have been identified in certain local and imported water supplies.

(6) Implementing effective water management strategies, including groundwater storage projects and recycled water projects, may require specific water quality and salinity targets for meeting groundwater basins water quality objectives and promoting beneficial use of recycled water.

(7) Water quality regulations are becoming an increasingly important factor in water agencies' selection of raw water sources, treatment alternatives, and modifications to existing treatment facilities.

(8) Changes in drinking water quality standards may also impact the usefulness of water supplies and may ultimately impact supply reliability.

(9) The quality of source supplies can have a significant impact on water management strategies and supply reliability.

(b) This part is intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands for water.

10610.4. The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state as follows:

(a) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources.

(b) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions.

(c) Urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to actively pursue the efficient use of available supplies.

CHAPTER 2. DEFINITIONS

10611. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions of this chapter govern the construction of this part.

10611.5. "Demand management" means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies.

10612. "Customer" means a purchaser of water from a water supplier who uses the water for municipal purposes, including residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial uses.

10613. "Efficient use" means those management measures that result in the most effective use of water so as to prevent its waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use.

10614. "Person" means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, company, public agency, or any agency of such an entity.

10615. "Plan" means an urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this part. A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities. The components of the plan may vary according to an individual community or area's characteristics and its capabilities to efficiently use and conserve water. The plan shall address measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management as set forth in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) of Chapter 3. In addition, a strategy and time schedule for implementation shall be included in the plan.

10616. "Public agency" means any board, commission, county, city and county, city, regional agency, district, or other public entity.

10616.5. "Recycled water" means the reclamation and reuse of wastewater for beneficial use.

10617. "Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

CHAPTER 3. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS
Article 1. General Provisions

10620.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

(c) An urban water supplier indirectly providing water shall not include planning elements in its water management plan as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) that would be applicable to urban water suppliers or public agencies directly providing water, or to their customers, without the consent of those suppliers or public agencies.

(d)

(1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.

(2) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

(e) The urban water supplier may prepare the plan with its own staff, by contract, or in cooperation with other governmental agencies.

(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

10621.

(a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

Article 2. Contents of Plans

10630. It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied.

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a). If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:

(1) A copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.

(2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree.

For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

(3) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(c) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:

(1) An average water year.
(2) A single dry water year.
(3) Multiple dry water years.

For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

(d) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

(e)

(1) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses:

(A) Single-family residential.
(B) Multifamily.
(C) Commercial.
(D) Industrial.
(E) Institutional and governmental.
(F) Landscape.
(G) Sales to other agencies.
(H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.
(I) Agricultural.

(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

(f) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of each water demand management measure that is currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, including the steps necessary to implement any proposed measures, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Water survey programs for single-family residential and multifamily residential customers.

(B) Residential plumbing retrofit.

(C) System water audits, leak detection, and repair.

(D) Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections.

(E) Large landscape conservation programs and incentives.

(F) High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs.

(G) Public information programs.

(H) School education programs.

(I) Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts.

(J) Wholesale agency programs.

(K) Conservation pricing.

(L) Water conservation coordinator.

(M) Water waste prohibition.

(N) Residential ultra-low-flush toilet replacement programs.

(2) A schedule of implementation for all water demand management measures proposed or described in the plan.

(3) A description of the methods, if any, that the supplier will use to evaluate the effectiveness of water demand management measures implemented or described under the plan.

(4) An estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the supplier's ability to further reduce demand.

(g) An evaluation of each water demand management measure listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. In the course of the evaluation, first consideration shall be given to water demand management measures, or combination of measures, that offer lower incremental costs than expanded or additional water supplies. This evaluation shall do all of the following:

(1) Take into account economic and noneconomic factors, including environmental, social, health, customer impact, and technological factors.

(2) Include a cost-benefit analysis, identifying total benefits and total costs.

(3) Include a description of funding available to implement any planned water supply project that would provide water at a higher unit cost.

(4) Include a description of the water supplier's legal authority to implement the measure and efforts to work with other relevant agencies to ensure the implementation of the measure and to share the cost of implementation.

(h) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs, other than the demand management programs identified pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

(i) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

(j) Urban water suppliers that are members of the California Urban Water Conservation Council and submit annual reports to that council

in accordance with the ‘‘Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California,’’ dated September 1991, may submit the annual reports identifying water demand management measures currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, to satisfy the requirements of subdivisions (f) and (g).

(k) Urban water suppliers that rely upon a wholesale agency for a source of water, shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier’s plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (c). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c), including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

10631.5. The department shall take into consideration whether the urban water supplier is implementing or scheduled for implementation, the water demand management activities that the urban water supplier identified in its urban water management plan, pursuant to Section 10631, in evaluating applications for grants and loans made available pursuant to Section 79163. The urban water supplier may submit to the department copies of its annual reports and other relevant documents to assist the department in determining whether the urban water supplier is implementing or scheduling the implementation of water demand management activities.

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

(a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

(b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.

(c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including,

but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

(d) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.

(e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

(f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.

(g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.

(h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.

(i) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

(a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

(b) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

(c) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(d) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

(e) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

(f) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

10634. The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

Article 2.5 Water Service Reliability

10635.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

(b) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

(c) Nothing in this article is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.

(d) Nothing in this article is intended to change existing law concerning an urban water supplier's obligation to provide water service to its existing customers or to any potential future customers.

Articl 3. Adoption and Implementation of Plans

10640. Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630).

The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

10641. An urban water supplier required to prepare a plan may consult with, and obtain comments from, any public agency or state agency or any person who has special expertise with respect to water demand management methods and techniques.

10642. Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan. Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

10643. An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

10644.

(a) An urban water supplier shall file with the department and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be filed with the department and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

(b) The department shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before December 31, in the years ending in six and one, a report summarizing the status of the plans adopted pursuant to this part. The report prepared by the department shall identify the outstanding elements of the individual plans. The department shall provide a copy of the report to each urban water supplier that has filed its plan with the department. The department shall

also prepare reports and provide data for any legislative hearings designed to consider the effectiveness of plans submitted pursuant to this part.

10645. Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

CHAPTER 4. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

10650. Any actions or proceedings to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part shall be commenced as follows:

(a) An action or proceeding alleging failure to adopt a plan shall be commenced within 18 months after that adoption is required by this part.

(b) Any action or proceeding alleging that a plan, or action taken pursuant to the plan, does not comply with this part shall be commenced within 90 days after filing of the plan or amendment thereto pursuant to Section 10644 or the taking of that action.

10651. In any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a plan, or an action taken pursuant to the plan by an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. Abuse of discretion is established if the supplier has not proceeded in a manner required by law or if the action by the water supplier is not supported by substantial evidence.

10652. The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of plans pursuant to this part or to the implementation of actions taken pursuant to Section 10632. Nothing in this part shall be interpreted as exempting from the California Environmental Quality Act any project that would significantly affect water supplies for fish and wildlife, or any project for implementation of the plan, other than projects implementing Section 10632, or any project for expanded or additional water supplies.

10653. The adoption of a plan shall satisfy any requirements of state law, regulation, or order, including those of the State Water Resources Control Board and the Public Utilities Commission, for the preparation of water management plans or conservation plans; provided, that if the State Water Resources Control Board or the Public Utilities Commission requires additional information concerning water conservation to implement its existing authority, nothing in this part shall be deemed to limit the board or the commission in obtaining that information. The requirements of this part shall be satisfied by any urban water demand management plan prepared to meet federal laws

or regulations after the effective date of this part, and which substantially meets the requirements of this part, or by any existing urban water management plan which includes the contents of a plan required under this part.

10654. An urban water supplier may recover in its rates the costs incurred in preparing its plan and implementing the reasonable water conservation measures included in the plan. Any best water management practice that is included in the plan that is identified in the "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California" is deemed to be reasonable for the purposes of this section.

10655. If any provision of this part or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this part which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application thereof, and to this end the provisions of this part are severable.

10656. An urban water supplier that does not prepare, adopt, and submit its urban water management plan to the department in accordance with this part, is ineligible to receive funding pursuant to Division 24 (commencing with Section 78500) or Division 26 (commencing with Section 79000), or receive drought assistance from the state until the urban water management plan is submitted pursuant to this article.

10657.

(a) The department shall take into consideration whether the urban water supplier has submitted an updated urban water management plan that is consistent with Section 10631, as amended by the act that adds this section, in determining whether the urban water supplier is eligible for funds made available pursuant to any program administered by the department.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2006, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2006, deletes or extends that date.

D SBX7-7

Senate Bill No. 7

CHAPTER 4

An act to amend and repeal Section 10631.5 of, to add Part 2.55 (commencing with Section 10608) to Division 6 of, and to repeal and add Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) of Division 6 of, the Water Code, relating to water.

[Approved by Governor November 10, 2009. Filed with Secretary of State November 10, 2009.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 7, Steinberg. Water conservation.

(1) Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to convene an independent technical panel to provide information to the department and the Legislature on new demand management measures, technologies, and approaches. "Demand management measures" means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies.

This bill would require the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. The state would be required to make incremental progress towards this goal by reducing per capita water use by at least 10% on or before December 31, 2015. The bill would require each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would require agricultural water suppliers to implement efficient water management practices. The bill would require the department, in consultation with other state agencies, to develop a single standardized water use reporting form. The bill, with certain exceptions, would provide that urban retail water suppliers, on and after July 1, 2016, and agricultural water suppliers, on and after July 1, 2013, are not eligible for state water grants or loans unless they comply with the water conservation requirements established by the bill. The bill would repeal, on July 1, 2016, an existing requirement that conditions eligibility for certain water management grants or loans to an urban water supplier on the implementation of certain water demand management measures.

(2) Existing law, until January 1, 1993, and thereafter only as specified, requires certain agricultural water suppliers to prepare and adopt water management plans.

This bill would revise existing law relating to agricultural water management planning to require agricultural water suppliers to prepare and adopt agricultural water management plans with specified components on or before December 31, 2012, and update those plans on or before December

31, 2015, and on or before December 31 every 5 years thereafter. An agricultural water supplier that becomes an agricultural water supplier after December 31, 2012, would be required to prepare and adopt an agricultural water management plan within one year after becoming an agricultural water supplier. The agricultural water supplier would be required to notify each city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies with regard to the preparation or review of the plan. The bill would require the agricultural water supplier to submit copies of the plan to the department and other specified entities. The bill would provide that an agricultural water supplier is not eligible for state water grants or loans unless the supplier complies with the water management planning requirements established by the bill.

(3) The bill would take effect only if SB 1 and SB 6 of the 2009–10 7th Extraordinary Session of the Legislature are enacted and become effective.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Part 2.55 (commencing with Section 10608) is added to Division 6 of the Water Code, to read:

PART 2.55. SUSTAINABLE WATER USE AND DEMAND REDUCTION

Chapter 1. General Declarations and Policy

10608. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Water is a public resource that the California Constitution protects against waste and unreasonable use.

(b) Growing population, climate change, and the need to protect and grow California's economy while protecting and restoring our fish and wildlife habitats make it essential that the state manage its water resources as efficiently as possible.

(c) Diverse regional water supply portfolios will increase water supply reliability and reduce dependence on the Delta.

(d) Reduced water use through conservation provides significant energy and environmental benefits, and can help protect water quality, improve streamflows, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(e) The success of state and local water conservation programs to increase efficiency of water use is best determined on the basis of measurable outcomes related to water use or efficiency.

(f) Improvements in technology and management practices offer the potential for increasing water efficiency in California over time, providing an essential water management tool to meet the need for water for urban, agricultural, and environmental uses.

(g) The Governor has called for a 20 percent per capita reduction in urban water use statewide by 2020.

(h) The factors used to formulate water use efficiency targets can vary significantly from location to location based on factors including weather, patterns of urban and suburban development, and past efforts to enhance water use efficiency.

(i) Per capita water use is a valid measure of a water provider's efforts to reduce urban water use within its service area. However, per capita water use is less useful for measuring relative water use efficiency between different water providers. Differences in weather, historical patterns of urban and suburban development, and density of housing in a particular location need to be considered when assessing per capita water use as a measure of efficiency.

10608.4. It is the intent of the Legislature, by the enactment of this part, to do all of the following:

(a) Require all water suppliers to increase the efficiency of use of this essential resource.

(b) Establish a framework to meet the state targets for urban water conservation identified in this part and called for by the Governor.

(c) Measure increased efficiency of urban water use on a per capita basis.

(d) Establish a method or methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine targets for achieving increased water use efficiency by the year 2020, in accordance with the Governor's goal of a 20-percent reduction.

(e) Establish consistent water use efficiency planning and implementation standards for urban water suppliers and agricultural water suppliers.

(f) Promote urban water conservation standards that are consistent with the California Urban Water Conservation Council's adopted best management practices and the requirements for demand management in Section 10631.

(g) Establish standards that recognize and provide credit to water suppliers that made substantial capital investments in urban water conservation since the drought of the early 1990s.

(h) Recognize and account for the investment of urban retail water suppliers in providing recycled water for beneficial uses.

(i) Require implementation of specified efficient water management practices for agricultural water suppliers.

(j) Support the economic productivity of California's agricultural, commercial, and industrial sectors.

(k) Advance regional water resources management.

10608.8. (a) (1) Water use efficiency measures adopted and implemented pursuant to this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) are water conservation measures subject to the protections provided under Section 1011.

(2) Because an urban agency is not required to meet its urban water use target until 2020 pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.24, an urban retail water supplier's failure to meet those targets shall not establish a violation of law for purposes of any state administrative or judicial proceeding prior to January 1, 2021. Nothing in this paragraph limits the use of data reported to the department or the board in litigation or an

administrative proceeding. This paragraph shall become inoperative on January 1, 2021.

(3) To the extent feasible, the department and the board shall provide for the use of water conservation reports required under this part to meet the requirements of Section 1011 for water conservation reporting.

(b) This part does not limit or otherwise affect the application of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340), Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11370), Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 11400), and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(c) This part does not require a reduction in the total water used in the agricultural or urban sectors, because other factors, including, but not limited to, changes in agricultural economics or population growth may have greater effects on water use. This part does not limit the economic productivity of California's agricultural, commercial, or industrial sectors.

(d) The requirements of this part do not apply to an agricultural water supplier that is a party to the Quantification Settlement Agreement, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1 of Chapter 617 of the Statutes of 2002, during the period within which the Quantification Settlement Agreement remains in effect. After the expiration of the Quantification Settlement Agreement, to the extent conservation water projects implemented as part of the Quantification Settlement Agreement remain in effect, the conserved water created as part of those projects shall be credited against the obligations of the agricultural water supplier pursuant to this part.

Chapter 2. Definitions

10608.12. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of this part:

(a) "Agricultural water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water to 10,000 or more irrigated acres, excluding recycled water. "Agricultural water supplier" includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, that distributes or sells water for ultimate resale to customers. "Agricultural water supplier" does not include the department.

(b) "Base daily per capita water use" means any of the following:

(1) The urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(2) For an urban retail water supplier that meets at least 10 percent of its 2008 measured retail water demand through recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier, the urban retail water supplier may extend the calculation described in paragraph (1) up to an additional five years to a maximum of

a continuous 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(3) For the purposes of Section 10608.22, the urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(c) "Baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use" means an urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita water use for commercial, industrial, and institutional users.

(d) "Commercial water user" means a water user that provides or distributes a product or service.

(e) "Compliance daily per capita water use" means the gross water use during the final year of the reporting period, reported in gallons per capita per day.

(f) "Disadvantaged community" means a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

(g) "Gross water use" means the total volume of water, whether treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:

(1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier.

(2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier places into long-term storage.

(3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys for use by another urban water supplier.

(4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.

(h) "Industrial water user" means a water user that is primarily a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in research and development.

(i) "Institutional water user" means a water user dedicated to public service. This type of user includes, among other users, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.

(j) "Interim urban water use target" means the midpoint between the urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita water use and the urban retail water supplier's urban water use target for 2020.

(k) "Locally cost effective" means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing an agricultural efficiency water management practice is greater than or equal to the present value of the local cost of implementing that measure.

(*l*) "Process water" means water used for producing a product or product content or water used for research and development, including, but not limited to, continuous manufacturing processes, water used for testing and maintaining equipment used in producing a product or product content, and

water used in combined heat and power facilities used in producing a product or product content. Process water does not mean incidental water uses not related to the production of a product or product content, including, but not limited to, water used for restrooms, landscaping, air conditioning, heating, kitchens, and laundry.

(m) "Recycled water" means recycled water, as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050, that is used to offset potable demand, including recycled water supplied for direct use and indirect potable reuse, that meets the following requirements, where applicable:

(1) For groundwater recharge, including recharge through spreading basins, water supplies that are all of the following:

(A) Metered.

(B) Developed through planned investment by the urban water supplier or a wastewater treatment agency.

(C) Treated to a minimum tertiary level.

(D) Delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier that helps an urban retail water supplier meet its urban water use target.

(2) For reservoir augmentation, water supplies that meet the criteria of paragraph (1) and are conveyed through a distribution system constructed specifically for recycled water.

(n) "Regional water resources management" means sources of supply resulting from watershed-based planning for sustainable local water reliability or any of the following alternative sources of water:

(1) The capture and reuse of stormwater or rainwater.

(2) The use of recycled water.

(3) The desalination of brackish groundwater.

(4) The conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater in a manner that is consistent with the safe yield of the groundwater basin.

(o) "Reporting period" means the years for which an urban retail water supplier reports compliance with the urban water use targets.

(p) "Urban retail water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.

(q) "Urban water use target" means the urban retail water supplier's targeted future daily per capita water use.

(r) "Urban wholesale water supplier," means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

Chapter 3. Urban Retail Water Suppliers

10608.16. (a) The state shall achieve a 20-percent reduction in urban per capita water use in California on or before December 31, 2020.

(b) The state shall make incremental progress towards the state target specified in subdivision (a) by reducing urban per capita water use by at least 10 percent on or before December 31, 2015.

10608.20. (a) (1) Each urban retail water supplier shall develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target by July 1, 2011. Urban retail water suppliers may elect to determine and report progress toward achieving these targets on an individual or regional basis, as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28, and may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis.

(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that the urban water use targets described in subdivision (a) cumulatively result in a 20-percent reduction from the baseline daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020.

(b) An urban retail water supplier shall adopt one of the following methods for determining its urban water use target pursuant to subdivision (a):

(1) Eighty percent of the urban retail water supplier's baseline per capita daily water use.

(2) The per capita daily water use that is estimated using the sum of the following performance standards:

(A) For indoor residential water use, 55 gallons per capita daily water use as a provisional standard. Upon completion of the department's 2016 report to the Legislature pursuant to Section 10608.42, this standard may be adjusted by the Legislature by statute.

(B) For landscape irrigated through dedicated or residential meters or connections, water efficiency equivalent to the standards of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance set forth in Chapter 2.7 (commencing with Section 490) of Division 2 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, as in effect the later of the year of the landscape's installation or 1992. An urban retail water supplier using the approach specified in this subparagraph shall use satellite imagery, site visits, or other best available technology to develop an accurate estimate of landscaped areas.

(C) For commercial, industrial, and institutional uses, a 10-percent reduction in water use from the baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use by 2020.

(3) Ninety-five percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target, as set forth in the state's draft 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (dated April 30, 2009). If the service area of an urban water supplier includes more than one hydrologic region, the supplier shall apportion its service area to each region based on population or area.

(4) A method that shall be identified and developed by the department, through a public process, and reported to the Legislature no later than December 31, 2010. The method developed by the department shall identify per capita targets that cumulatively result in a statewide 20-percent reduction in urban daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020. In developing urban daily per capita water use targets, the department shall do all of the following:

(A) Consider climatic differences within the state.

(B) Consider population density differences within the state.

(C) Provide flexibility to communities and regions in meeting the targets.

(D) Consider different levels of per capita water use according to plant water needs in different regions.

(E) Consider different levels of commercial, industrial, and institutional water use in different regions of the state.

(F) Avoid placing an undue hardship on communities that have implemented conservation measures or taken actions to keep per capita water use low.

(c) If the department adopts a regulation pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) that results in a requirement that an urban retail water supplier achieve a reduction in daily per capita water use that is greater than 20 percent by December 31, 2020, an urban retail water supplier that adopted the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) may limit its urban water use target to a reduction of not more than 20 percent by December 31, 2020, by adopting the method described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

(d) The department shall update the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2014. An urban retail water supplier that adopted the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) may adopt a new urban daily per capita water use target pursuant to this updated method.

(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) due in 2010 the baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

(f) When calculating per capita values for the purposes of this chapter, an urban retail water supplier shall determine population using federal, state, and local population reports and projections.

(g) An urban retail water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

(h) (1) The department, through a public process and in consultation with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, shall develop technical methodologies and criteria for the consistent implementation of this part, including, but not limited to, both of the following:

(A) Methodologies for calculating base daily per capita water use, baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use, compliance daily per capita water use, gross water use, service area population, indoor residential water use, and landscaped area water use.

(B) Criteria for adjustments pursuant to subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 10608.24.

(2) The department shall post the methodologies and criteria developed pursuant to this subdivision on its Internet Web site, and make written copies

available, by October 1, 2010. An urban retail water supplier shall use the methods developed by the department in compliance with this part.

(i) (1) The department shall adopt regulations for implementation of the provisions relating to process water in accordance with subdivision (*l*) of Section 10608.12, subdivision (e) of Section 10608.24, and subdivision (d) of Section 10608.26.

(2) The initial adoption of a regulation authorized by this subdivision is deemed to address an emergency, for purposes of Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and the department is hereby exempted for that purpose from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code. After the initial adoption of an emergency regulation pursuant to this subdivision, the department shall not request approval from the Office of Administrative Law to readopt the regulation as an emergency regulation pursuant to Section 11346.1 of the Government Code.

(j) An urban retail water supplier shall be granted an extension to July 1, 2011, for adoption of an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) due in 2010 to allow use of technical methodologies developed by the department pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) and subdivision (h). An urban retail water supplier that adopts an urban water management plan due in 2010 that does not use the methodologies developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (h) shall amend the plan by July 1, 2011, to comply with this part.

10608.22. Notwithstanding the method adopted by an urban retail water supplier pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier's per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 10608.12. This section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day.

10608.24. (a) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its interim urban water use target by December 31, 2015.

(b) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its urban water use target by December 31, 2020.

(c) An urban retail water supplier's compliance daily per capita water use shall be the measure of progress toward achievement of its urban water use target.

(d) (1) When determining compliance daily per capita water use, an urban retail water supplier may consider the following factors:

(A) Differences in evapotranspiration and rainfall in the baseline period compared to the compliance reporting period.

(B) Substantial changes to commercial or industrial water use resulting from increased business output and economic development that have occurred during the reporting period.

(C) Substantial changes to institutional water use resulting from fire suppression services or other extraordinary events, or from new or expanded operations, that have occurred during the reporting period.

(2) If the urban retail water supplier elects to adjust its estimate of compliance daily per capita water use due to one or more of the factors described in paragraph (1), it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting, the adjustment in the report required by Section 10608.40.

(e) When developing the urban water use target pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier that has a substantial percentage of industrial water use in its service area, may exclude process water from the calculation of gross water use to avoid a disproportionate burden on another customer sector.

(f) (1) An urban retail water supplier that includes agricultural water use in an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) may include the agricultural water use in determining gross water use. An urban retail water supplier that includes agricultural water use in determining gross water use and develops its urban water use target pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20 shall use a water efficient standard for agricultural irrigation of 100 percent of reference evapotranspiration multiplied by the crop coefficient for irrigated acres.

(2) An urban retail water supplier, that is also an agricultural water supplier, is not subject to the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 10608.48), if the agricultural water use is incorporated into its urban water use target pursuant to paragraph (1).

10608.26. (a) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier shall conduct at least one public hearing to accomplish all of the following:

(1) Allow community input regarding the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(2) Consider the economic impacts of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(3) Adopt a method, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20, for determining its urban water use target.

(b) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target through efficiency improvements in any combination among its customer sectors. An urban retail water supplier shall avoid placing a disproportionate burden on any customer sector.

(c) For an urban retail water supplier that supplies water to a United States Department of Defense military installation, the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part shall consider the United States Department of Defense military installation's requirements under federal Executive Order 13423.

(d) (1) Any ordinance or resolution adopted by an urban retail water supplier after the effective date of this section shall not require existing customers as of the effective date of this section, to undertake changes in product formulation, operations, or equipment that would reduce process water use, but may provide technical assistance and financial incentives to those customers to implement efficiency measures for process water. This section shall not limit an ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to a declaration of drought emergency by an urban retail water supplier.

(2) This part shall not be construed or enforced so as to interfere with the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 113980) to Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 114380), inclusive, of Part 7 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, or any requirement or standard for the protection of public health, public safety, or worker safety established by federal, state, or local government or recommended by recognized standard setting organizations or trade associations.

10608.28. (a) An urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target within its retail service area, or through mutual agreement, by any of the following:

(1) Through an urban wholesale water supplier.

(2) Through a regional agency authorized to plan and implement water conservation, including, but not limited to, an agency established under the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency Act (Division 31 (commencing with Section 81300)).

(3) Through a regional water management group as defined in Section 10537.

(4) By an integrated regional water management funding area.

(5) By hydrologic region.

(6) Through other appropriate geographic scales for which computation methods have been developed by the department.

(b) A regional water management group, with the written consent of its member agencies, may undertake any or all planning, reporting, and implementation functions under this chapter for the member agencies that consent to those activities. Any data or reports shall provide information both for the regional water management group and separately for each consenting urban retail water supplier and urban wholesale water supplier.

10608.32. All costs incurred pursuant to this part by a water utility regulated by the Public Utilities Commission may be recoverable in rates subject to review and approval by the Public Utilities Commission, and may be recorded in a memorandum account and reviewed for reasonableness by the Public Utilities Commission.

10608.36. Urban wholesale water suppliers shall include in the urban water management plans required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) an assessment of their present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions required by this part.

10608.40. Urban water retail suppliers shall report to the department on their progress in meeting their urban water use targets as part of their urban water management plans submitted pursuant to Section 10631. The data shall be reported using a standardized form developed pursuant to Section 10608.52.

10608.42. The department shall review the 2015 urban water management plans and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2016, on progress towards achieving a 20-percent reduction in urban water use by December 31, 2020. The report shall include recommendations on changes to water efficiency standards or urban water use targets in order to achieve

the 20-percent reduction and to reflect updated efficiency information and technology changes.

10608.43. The department, in conjunction with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, by April 1, 2010, shall convene a representative task force consisting of academic experts, urban retail water suppliers, environmental organizations, commercial water users, industrial water users, and institutional water users to develop alternative best management practices for commercial, industrial, and institutional users and an assessment of the potential statewide water use efficiency improvement in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors that would result from implementation of these best management practices. The taskforce, in conjunction with the department, shall submit a report to the Legislature by April 1, 2012, that shall include a review of multiple sectors within commercial, industrial, and institutional users and that shall recommend water use efficiency standards for commercial, industrial, and institutional users among various sectors of water use. The report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) Appropriate metrics for evaluating commercial, industrial, and institutional water use.

(b) Evaluation of water demands for manufacturing processes, goods, and cooling.

(c) Evaluation of public infrastructure necessary for delivery of recycled water to the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

(d) Evaluation of institutional and economic barriers to increased recycled water use within the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

(e) Identification of technical feasibility and cost of the best management practices to achieve more efficient water use statewide in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors that is consistent with the public interest and reflects past investments in water use efficiency.

10608.44. Each state agency shall reduce water use on facilities it operates to support urban retail water suppliers in meeting the target identified in Section 10608.16.

Chapter 4. Agricultural Water Suppliers

10608.48. (a) On or before July 31, 2012, an agricultural water supplier shall implement efficient water management practices pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c).

(b) Agricultural water suppliers shall implement all of the following critical efficient management practices:

(1) Measure the volume of water delivered to customers with sufficient accuracy to comply with subdivision (a) of Section 531.10 and to implement paragraph (2).

(2) Adopt a pricing structure for water customers based at least in part on quantity delivered.

(c) Agricultural water suppliers shall implement additional efficient management practices, including, but not limited to, practices to accomplish all of the following, if the measures are locally cost effective and technically feasible:

(1) Facilitate alternative land use for lands with exceptionally high water duties or whose irrigation contributes to significant problems, including drainage.

(2) Facilitate use of available recycled water that otherwise would not be used beneficially, meets all health and safety criteria, and does not harm crops or soils.

(3) Facilitate the financing of capital improvements for on-farm irrigation systems.

(4) Implement an incentive pricing structure that promotes one or more of the following goals:

(A) More efficient water use at the farm level.

(B) Conjunctive use of groundwater.

(C) Appropriate increase of groundwater recharge.

(D) Reduction in problem drainage.

(E) Improved management of environmental resources.

(F) Effective management of all water sources throughout the year by adjusting seasonal pricing structures based on current conditions.

(5) Expand line or pipe distribution systems, and construct regulatory reservoirs to increase distribution system flexibility and capacity, decrease maintenance, and reduce seepage.

(6) Increase flexibility in water ordering by, and delivery to, water customers within operational limits.

(7) Construct and operate supplier spill and tailwater recovery systems.

(8) Increase planned conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater within the supplier service area.

(9) Automate canal control structures.

(10) Facilitate or promote customer pump testing and evaluation.

(11) Designate a water conservation coordinator who will develop and implement the water management plan and prepare progress reports.

(12) Provide for the availability of water management services to water users. These services may include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(A) On-farm irrigation and drainage system evaluations.

(B) Normal year and real-time irrigation scheduling and crop evapotranspiration information.

(C) Surface water, groundwater, and drainage water quantity and quality data.

(D) Agricultural water management educational programs and materials for farmers, staff, and the public.

(13) Evaluate the policies of agencies that provide the supplier with water to identify the potential for institutional changes to allow more flexible water deliveries and storage.

(14) Evaluate and improve the efficiencies of the supplier's pumps.

(d) Agricultural water suppliers shall include in the agricultural water management plans required pursuant to Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) a report on which efficient water management practices have been implemented and are planned to be implemented, an estimate of the water use efficiency improvements that have occurred since the last report, and an estimate of the water use efficiency improvements estimated to occur five and 10 years in the future. If an agricultural water supplier determines that an efficient water management practice is not locally cost effective or technically feasible, the supplier shall submit information documenting that determination.

(e) The data shall be reported using a standardized form developed pursuant to Section 10608.52.

(f) An agricultural water supplier may meet the requirements of subdivisions (d) and (e) by submitting to the department a water conservation plan submitted to the United States Bureau of Reclamation that meets the requirements described in Section 10828.

(g) On or before December 31, 2013, December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2021, the department, in consultation with the board, shall submit to the Legislature a report on the agricultural efficient water management practices that have been implemented and are planned to be implemented and an assessment of the manner in which the implementation of those efficient water management practices has affected and will affect agricultural operations, including estimated water use efficiency improvements, if any.

(h) The department may update the efficient water management practices required pursuant to subdivision (c), in consultation with the Agricultural Water Management Council, the United States Bureau of Reclamation, and the board. All efficient water management practices for agricultural water use pursuant to this chapter shall be adopted or revised by the department only after the department conducts public hearings to allow participation of the diverse geographical areas and interests of the state.

(i) (1) The department shall adopt regulations that provide for a range of options that agricultural water suppliers may use or implement to comply with the measurement requirement in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

(2) The initial adoption of a regulation authorized by this subdivision is deemed to address an emergency, for purposes of Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and the department is hereby exempted for that purpose from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code. After the initial adoption of an emergency regulation pursuant to this subdivision, the department shall not request approval from the Office of Administrative Law to readopt the regulation as an emergency regulation pursuant to Section 11346.1 of the Government Code.

Chapter 5. Sustainable Water Management

10608.50. (a) The department, in consultation with the board, shall promote implementation of regional water resources management practices through increased incentives and removal of barriers consistent with state and federal law. Potential changes may include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(1) Revisions to the requirements for urban and agricultural water management plans.

(2) Revisions to the requirements for integrated regional water management plans.

(3) Revisions to the eligibility for state water management grants and loans.

(4) Revisions to state or local permitting requirements that increase water supply opportunities, but do not weaken water quality protection under state and federal law.

(5) Increased funding for research, feasibility studies, and project construction.

(6) Expanding technical and educational support for local land use and water management agencies.

(b) No later than January 1, 2011, and updated as part of the California Water Plan, the department, in consultation with the board, and with public input, shall propose new statewide targets, or review and update existing statewide targets, for regional water resources management practices, including, but not limited to, recycled water, brackish groundwater desalination, and infiltration and direct use of urban stormwater runoff.

Chapter 6. Standardized Data Collection

10608.52. (a) The department, in consultation with the board, the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, the State Department of Public Health, and the Public Utilities Commission, shall develop a single standardized water use reporting form to meet the water use information needs of each agency, including the needs of urban water suppliers that elect to determine and report progress toward achieving targets on a regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.

(b) At a minimum, the form shall be developed to accommodate information sufficient to assess an urban water supplier's compliance with conservation targets pursuant to Section 10608.24 and an agricultural water supplier's compliance with implementation of efficient water management practices pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10608.48. The form shall accommodate reporting by urban water suppliers on an individual or regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.

Chapter 7. Funding Provisions

10608.56. (a) On and after July 1, 2016, an urban retail water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.

(b) On and after July 1, 2013, an agricultural water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for achieving the per capita reductions. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to achieve the per capita reductions to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water funds.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), the department shall determine that an agricultural water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the efficient water management practices described in Section 10608.48, if the agricultural water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for implementation of the efficient water management practices. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to implement the efficient water management practices to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water funds.

(e) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that its entire service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community.

(f) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban retail water supplier or agricultural water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this part and Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800), that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of the agencies participating in the project or plan is not implementing all of the requirements of this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800).

10608.60. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds made available by Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code should be expended, consistent with Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code and upon appropriation by the Legislature, for grants to implement this part. In the allocation of funding, it is the intent of the

Legislature that the department give consideration to disadvantaged communities to assist in implementing the requirements of this part.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds made available by Section 75041 of the Public Resources Code, should be expended, consistent with Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code and upon appropriation by the Legislature, for direct expenditures to implement this part.

Chapter 8. Quantifying Agricultural Water Use Efficiency

10608.64. The department, in consultation with the Agricultural Water Management Council, academic experts, and other stakeholders, shall develop a methodology for quantifying the efficiency of agricultural water use. Alternatives to be assessed shall include, but not be limited to, determination of efficiency levels based on crop type or irrigation system distribution uniformity. On or before December 31, 2011, the department shall report to the Legislature on a proposed methodology and a plan for implementation. The plan shall include the estimated implementation costs and the types of data needed to support the methodology. Nothing in this section authorizes the department to implement a methodology established pursuant to this section.

SEC. 2. Section 10631.5 of the Water Code is amended to read:

10631.5. (a) (1) Beginning January 1, 2009, the terms of, and eligibility for, a water management grant or loan made to an urban water supplier and awarded or administered by the department, state board, or California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency shall be conditioned on the implementation of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, as determined by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(2) For the purposes of this section, water management grants and loans include funding for programs and projects for surface water or groundwater storage, recycling, desalination, water conservation, water supply reliability, and water supply augmentation. This section does not apply to water management projects funded by the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if the urban water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for implementation of the water demand management measures. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to implement the water demand management measures to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water management funds.

(4) (A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if an urban water supplier submits to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective. If the department determines that the documentation submitted by the urban water supplier fails to demonstrate that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective, the department shall notify the urban water supplier and the agency administering the grant or loan program within 120 days that the documentation does not satisfy the requirements for an exemption, and include in that notification a detailed statement to support the determination.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, "not locally cost effective" means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing a water demand management measure is less than the present value of the local costs of implementing that measure.

(b) (1) The department, in consultation with the state board and the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, and after soliciting public comment regarding eligibility requirements, shall develop eligibility requirements to implement the requirement of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). In establishing these eligibility requirements, the department shall do both of the following:

(A) Consider the conservation measures described in the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California, and alternative conservation approaches that provide equal or greater water savings.

(B) Recognize the different legal, technical, fiscal, and practical roles and responsibilities of wholesale water suppliers and retail water suppliers.

(2) (A) For the purposes of this section, the department shall determine whether an urban water supplier is implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631 based on either, or a combination, of the following:

(i) Compliance on an individual basis.

(ii) Compliance on a regional basis. Regional compliance shall require participation in a regional conservation program consisting of two or more urban water suppliers that achieves the level of conservation or water efficiency savings equivalent to the amount of conservation or savings achieved if each of the participating urban water suppliers implemented the water demand management measures. The urban water supplier administering the regional program shall provide participating urban water suppliers and the department with data to demonstrate that the regional program is consistent with this clause. The department shall review the data to determine whether the urban water suppliers in the regional program are meeting the eligibility requirements.

(B) The department may require additional information for any determination pursuant to this section.

(3) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this section that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of the agencies participating in the project or plan is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631.

(c) In establishing guidelines pursuant to the specific funding authorization for any water management grant or loan program subject to this section, the agency administering the grant or loan program shall include in the guidelines the eligibility requirements developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(d) Upon receipt of a water management grant or loan application by an agency administering a grant and loan program subject to this section, the agency shall request an eligibility determination from the department with respect to the requirements of this section. The department shall respond to the request within 60 days of the request.

(e) The urban water supplier may submit to the department copies of its annual reports and other relevant documents to assist the department in determining whether the urban water supplier is implementing or scheduling the implementation of water demand management activities. In addition, for urban water suppliers that are signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California and submit biennial reports to the California Urban Water Conservation Council in accordance with the memorandum, the department may use these reports to assist in tracking the implementation of water demand management measures.

(f) This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 2016, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before July 1, 2016, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 3. Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) of Division 6 of the Water Code is repealed.

SEC. 4. Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) is added to Division 6 of the Water Code, to read:

PART 2.8. AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Chapter 1. General Declarations and Policy

10800. This part shall be known and may be cited as the Agricultural Water Management Planning Act.

10801. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource.

(b) The California Constitution requires that water in the state be used in a reasonable and beneficial manner.

(c) Urban water districts are required to adopt water management plans.

(d) The conservation of agricultural water supplies is of great statewide concern.

(e) There is a great amount of reuse of delivered water, both inside and outside the water service areas.

(f) Significant noncrop beneficial uses are associated with agricultural water use, including streamflows and wildlife habitat.

(g) Significant opportunities exist in some areas, through improved irrigation water management, to conserve water or to reduce the quantity of highly saline or toxic drainage water.

(h) Changes in water management practices should be carefully planned and implemented to minimize adverse effects on other beneficial uses currently being served.

(i) Agricultural water suppliers that receive water from the federal Central Valley Project are required by federal law to prepare and implement water conservation plans.

(j) Agricultural water users applying for a permit to appropriate water from the board are required to prepare and implement water conservation plans.

10802. The Legislature finds and declares that all of the following are the policies of the state:

(a) The conservation of water shall be pursued actively to protect both the people of the state and the state's water resources.

(b) The conservation of agricultural water supplies shall be an important criterion in public decisions with regard to water.

(c) Agricultural water suppliers shall be required to prepare water management plans to achieve conservation of water.

Chapter 2. Definitions

10810. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in this chapter govern the construction of this part.

10811. "Agricultural water management plan" or "plan" means an agricultural water management plan prepared pursuant to this part.

10812. "Agricultural water supplier" has the same meaning as defined in Section 10608.12.

10813. "Customer" means a purchaser of water from a water supplier who uses water for agricultural purposes.

10814. "Person" means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, company, public agency, or any agency of that entity.

10815. "Public agency" means any city, county, city and county, special district, or other public entity.

10816. "Urban water supplier" has the same meaning as set forth in Section 10617.

10817. "Water conservation" means the efficient management of water resources for beneficial uses, preventing waste, or accomplishing additional benefits with the same amount of water.

Chapter 3. Agricultural Water Management Plans

Article 1. General Provisions

10820. (a) An agricultural water supplier shall prepare and adopt an agricultural water management plan in the manner set forth in this chapter on or before December 31, 2012, and shall update that plan on December 31, 2015, and on or before December 31 every five years thereafter.

(b) Every supplier that becomes an agricultural water supplier after December 31, 2012, shall prepare and adopt an agricultural water management plan within one year after the date it has become an agricultural water supplier.

(c) A water supplier that indirectly provides water to customers for agricultural purposes shall not prepare a plan pursuant to this part without the consent of each agricultural water supplier that directly provides that water to its customers.

10821. (a) An agricultural water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall notify each city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the agricultural water supplier will be preparing the plan or reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The agricultural water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, each city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

(b) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and submitted in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10840).

Article 2. Contents of Plans

10825. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this part to allow levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied.

(b) This part does not require the implementation of water conservation programs or practices that are not locally cost effective.

10826. An agricultural water management plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter. The plan shall do all of the following:

(a) Describe the agricultural water supplier and the service area, including all of the following:

(1) Size of the service area.

(2) Location of the service area and its water management facilities.

(3) Terrain and soils.

(4) Climate.

(5) Operating rules and regulations.
(6) Water delivery measurements or calculations.
(7) Water rate schedules and billing.
(8) Water shortage allocation policies.

(b) Describe the quantity and quality of water resources of the agricultural water supplier, including all of the following:

(1) Surface water supply.
(2) Groundwater supply.
(3) Other water supplies.
(4) Source water quality monitoring practices.
(5) Water uses within the agricultural water supplier's service area, including all of the following:
(A) Agricultural.
(B) Environmental.
(C) Recreational.
(D) Municipal and industrial.
(E) Groundwater recharge.
(F) Transfers and exchanges.
(G) Other water uses.
(6) Drainage from the water supplier's service area.
(7) Water accounting, including all of the following:
(A) Quantifying the water supplier's water supplies.
(B) Tabulating water uses.
(C) Overall water budget.
(8) Water supply reliability.

(c) Include an analysis, based on available information, of the effect of climate change on future water supplies.

(d) Describe previous water management activities.

(e) Include in the plan the water use efficiency information required pursuant to Section 10608.48.

10827. Agricultural water suppliers that are members of the Agricultural Water Management Council, and that submit water management plans to that council in accordance with the "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Efficient Water Management Practices By Agricultural Water Suppliers In California," dated January 1, 1999, may submit the water management plans identifying water demand management measures currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, to satisfy the requirements of Section 10826.

10828. (a) Agricultural water suppliers that are required to submit water conservation plans to the United States Bureau of Reclamation pursuant to either the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Public Law 102-575) or the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, or both, may submit those water conservation plans to satisfy the requirements of Section 10826, if both of the following apply:

(1) The agricultural water supplier has adopted and submitted the water conservation plan to the United States Bureau of Reclamation within the previous four years.

(2) The United States Bureau of Reclamation has accepted the water conservation plan as adequate.

(b) This part does not require agricultural water suppliers that are required to submit water conservation plans to the United States Bureau of Reclamation pursuant to either the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Public Law 102-575) or the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, or both, to prepare and adopt water conservation plans according to a schedule that is different from that required by the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

10829. An agricultural water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by adopting an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) or by participation in areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide water management planning if those plans meet or exceed the requirements of this part.

Article 3. Adoption and Implementation of Plans

10840. Every agricultural water supplier shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10825).

10841. Prior to adopting a plan, the agricultural water supplier shall make the proposed plan available for public inspection, and shall hold a public hearing on the plan. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned agricultural water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. A privately owned agricultural water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area and shall provide a reasonably equivalent opportunity that would otherwise be afforded through a public hearing process for interested parties to provide input on the plan. After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified during or after the hearing.

10842. An agricultural water supplier shall implement the plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan, as determined by the governing body of the agricultural water supplier.

10843. (a) An agricultural water supplier shall submit to the entities identified in subdivision (b) a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after the adoption of the plan. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the entities identified in subdivision (b) within 30 days after the adoption of the amendments or changes.

(b) An agricultural water supplier shall submit a copy of its plan and amendments or changes to the plan to each of the following entities:

(1) The department.

(2) Any city, county, or city and county within which the agricultural water supplier provides water supplies.

(3) Any groundwater management entity within which jurisdiction the agricultural water supplier extracts or provides water supplies.

(4) Any urban water supplier within which jurisdiction the agricultural water supplier provides water supplies.

(5) Any city or county library within which jurisdiction the agricultural water supplier provides water supplies.

(6) The California State Library.

(7) Any local agency formation commission serving a county within which the agricultural water supplier provides water supplies.

10844. (a) Not later than 30 days after the date of adopting its plan, the agricultural water supplier shall make the plan available for public review on the agricultural water supplier's Internet Web site.

(b) An agricultural water supplier that does not have an Internet Web site shall submit to the department, not later than 30 days after the date of adopting its plan, a copy of the adopted plan in an electronic format. The department shall make the plan available for public review on the department's Internet Web site.

10845. (a) The department shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before December 31, 2013, and thereafter in the years ending in six and years ending in one, a report summarizing the status of the plans adopted pursuant to this part.

(b) The report prepared by the department shall identify the outstanding elements of any plan adopted pursuant to this part. The report shall include an evaluation of the effectiveness of this part in promoting efficient agricultural water management practices and recommendations relating to proposed changes to this part, as appropriate.

(c) The department shall provide a copy of the report to each agricultural water supplier that has submitted its plan to the department. The department shall also prepare reports and provide data for any legislative hearing designed to consider the effectiveness of plans submitted pursuant to this part.

(d) This section does not authorize the department, in preparing the report, to approve, disapprove, or critique individual plans submitted pursuant to this part.

Chapter 4. Miscellaneous Provisions

10850. (a) Any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of an agricultural water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part shall be commenced as follows:

(1) An action or proceeding alleging failure to adopt a plan shall be commenced within 18 months after that adoption is required by this part.

(2) Any action or proceeding alleging that a plan, or action taken pursuant to the plan, does not comply with this part shall be commenced within 120 days after submitting the plan or amendments to the plan to entities in accordance with Section 10844 or the taking of that action.

(b) In an action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a plan, or an action taken pursuant to the plan by an agricultural water supplier, on the grounds of noncompliance with this part, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. Abuse

of discretion is established if the agricultural water supplier has not proceeded in a manner required by law, or if the action by the agricultural water supplier is not supported by substantial evidence.

10851. The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of plans pursuant to this part. This part does not exempt projects for implementation of the plan or for expanded or additional water supplies from the California Environmental Quality Act.

10852. An agricultural water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.

10853. No agricultural water supplier that provides water to less than 25,000 irrigated acres, excluding recycled water, shall be required to implement the requirements of this part or Part 2.55 (commencing with Section 10608) unless sufficient funding has specifically been provided to that water supplier for these purposes.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect only if Senate Bill 1 and Senate Bill 6 of the 2009–10 Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Legislature are enacted and become effective.

O

E BULLETIN 118 BASIN DESCRIPTIONS

Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Groundwater Basin, Central Subbasin

- Groundwater Basin Number: 4-11.04
- County: Los Angeles
- Surface Area: 177,000 acres (277 square miles)

Basin Boundaries and Hydrology

The Central Subbasin occupies a large portion of the southeastern part of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Groundwater Basin. This subbasin is commonly referred to as the "Central Basin" and is bounded on the north by a surface divide called the La Brea high, and on the northeast and east by emergent less permeable Tertiary rocks of the Elysian, Repetto, Merced and Puente Hills. The southeast boundary between Central Basin and Orange County Groundwater Basin roughly follows Coyote Creek, which is a regional drainage province boundary. The southwest boundary is formed by the Newport Inglewood fault system and the associated folded rocks of the Newport Inglewood uplift. The Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers drain inland basins and pass across the surface of the Central Basin on their way to the Pacific Ocean. Average precipitation throughout the subbasin ranges from 11 to 13 inches with an average of around 12 inches.

Hydrogeologic Information

Water Bearing Formations

Throughout the Central Basin, groundwater occurs in Holocene and Pleistocene age sediments at relatively shallow depths. The Central Basin is historically divided into forebay and pressure areas. The Los Angeles forebay is located in the northern part of the Central Basin where the Los Angeles River enters the Central Basin through the Los Angeles Narrows from the San Fernando Groundwater Basin. The Montebello forebay extends southward from the Whittier Narrows where the San Gabriel River encounters the Central Basin and is the most important area of recharge in the subbasin. Both forebays have unconfined groundwater conditions and relatively interconnected aquifers that extend up to 1,600 feet deep to provide recharge to the aquifer system of this subbasin (DWR 1961). The Whittier area extends from the Puente Hills south and southwest to the axis of the Santa Fe Springs-Coyote Hills uplift and contains up to 1,000 feet of freshwater-bearing sediments. The Central Basin pressure area is the largest of the four divisions, and contains many aquifers of permeable sands and gravels separated by semi-permeable to impermeable sandy clay to clay, that extend to about 2,200 feet below the surface (DWR 1961). The estimated average specific yield of these sediments is around 18 percent. Throughout much of the subbasin, the aquifers are confined, but areas with semi-permeable aquicludes allow some interaction between the aquifers (DWR 1961).

The main productive freshwater-bearing sediments are contained within Holocene alluvium and the Pleistocene Lakewood and San Pedro Formations (DWR 1961). Throughout most of the subbasin, the near surface Bellflower aquiclude restricts vertical percolation into the Holocene age Gaspur aquifer and other underlying aquifers, and creates local semi-perched groundwater

conditions. The main additional productive aquifers in the subbasin are the Gardena and Gage aquifers within the Lakewood Formation and the Silverado, Lynwood and Sunnyside aquifers within the San Pedro Formation (DWR 1961). Specific yield of deposits in this subbasin range up to 23 percent in the Montebello forebay, 29 percent in the Los Angeles forebay, and 37 percent in the Central Basin pressure area (DWR 1961). Historically, groundwater flow in the Central Basin has been from recharge areas in the northeast part of the subbasin, toward the Pacific Ocean on the southwest. However, pumping has lowered the water level in the Central Basin and water levels in some aquifers are about equal on both sides of the Newport-Inglewood uplift, decreasing subsurface outflow to the West Coast Subbasin (DWR 1961).

There are several principal aquifers/aquicludes present in this subbasin.

Aquifers/ Aquiclude	Age	Formation	Lithology	Maximum Thickness (feet)
Gaspur	Holocene		Coarse sand, gravel	120
Semiperched	Holocene		Sand, gravel	60
Bellflower	Pleistocene	Lakewood Formation	Clay, sandy clay	140
Gardena	Pleistocene	Lakewood Formation	Sand, gravel	160
Gage			Sand	120
Silverado	Lower Pleistocene	San Pedro Formation	Sandy gravel	300
Lynwood			Coarse sand and gravel	150
Sunnyside				350

Restrictive Structures

Many faults, folds and uplifted basement areas affect the water-bearing rocks in the Central Basin. Most of these structures form minor restrictions to groundwater flow in the subbasin. The strongest effect on groundwater occurs along the southwest boundary to the Central Subbasin. The faults and folds of the Newport – Inglewood uplift are partial barriers to movement of groundwater from the Central Basin to the West Coast Basin (DWR 1961). The La Brea high is a system of folded, uplifted and eroded Tertiary basement rocks. Because the San Pedro Formation is eroded from this area, subsurface flow southward from the Hollywood Basin is restricted to the Lakewood formation (DWR 1961). The Whittier Narrows is an eroded gap through the Merced and Puente Hills that provides both surface and subsurface inflow to the Central Basin (DWR 1961). The Rio Hondo, Pico, and Cemetery faults are northeast-trending faults that project into the gap and displace aquifers. The trend of these faults parallels the local groundwater flow and do not act as significant barriers to groundwater flow (DWR 1961).

Recharge Areas

Groundwater enters the Central Basin through surface and subsurface flow and by direct percolation of precipitation, stream flow, and applied water; and replenishes the aquifers dominantly in the forebay areas where permeable sediments are exposed at ground surface (DWR 1961). Natural replenishment of the subbasin's groundwater supply is largely from surface inflow through Whittier Narrows (and some underflow) from the San Gabriel Valley. Percolation into the Los Angeles Forebay Area is restricted due to paving and development of the surface of the forebay. Imported water purchased from Metropolitan Water District and recycled water from Whittier and San Jose Treatment Plants are used for artificial recharge in the Montebello Forebay at the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River spreading grounds (DWR 1999). Saltwater intrusion is a problem in areas where recent or active river systems have eroded through the Newport Inglewood uplift. A mound of water to form a barrier is formed by injection of water in wells along the Alamitos Gap (DWR 1999).

Groundwater Level Trends

Water levels varied over a range of about 25 feet between 1961 and 1977 and have varied through a range of about 5 to 10 feet since 1996. Most water wells show levels in 1999 that are in the upper portion of their recent historical range.

Groundwater Storage

Groundwater Storage Capacity. Total storage capacity of the Central Basin is 13,800,000 (DWR 1961).

Groundwater in Storage.

Groundwater Budget (Type A)

A complete water budget could not be constructed due to the lack of data available. Recharge to the subbasin is accomplished through both natural and artificial recharge. The Watermaster reported natural recharge for the subbasin to be 31,950 af and artificial recharge to be 63,688 af for 1998 (DWR 1999). Additionally, the subbasin receives 27,000 af/yr of water through the Whittier Narrows from the San Gabriel Valley Basin in the form of subsurface flow (SWRB 1952). Urban extractions for the subbasin were 204,335 af in 1998 (DWR 1999).

Groundwater Quality

Characterization. TDS content in the subbasin ranges from 200 to 2,500 mg/l according to data from 293 public supply wells. The average for these 293 wells is 453 mg/l.

I

Impairments.

Water Quality in Public Supply Wells

Constituent Group[1]	Number of wells sampled[2]	Number of wells with a concentration above an MCL[3]
Inorganics – Primary	316	15
Radiological	315	1
Nitrates	315	2
Pesticides	322	0
VOCs and SVOCs	344	43
Inorganics – Secondary	316	113

[1] A description of each member in the constituent groups and a generalized discussion of the relevance of these groups are included in *California's Groundwater – Bulletin 118* by DWR (2003).
[2] Represents distinct number of wells sampled as required under DHS Title 22 program from 1994 through 2000.
[3] Each well reported with a concentration above an MCL was confirmed with a second detection above an MCL. This information is intended as an indicator of the types of activities that cause contamination in a given basin. It represents the water quality at the sample location. It does not indicate the water quality delivered to the consumer. More detailed drinking water quality information can be obtained from the local water purveyor and its annual Consumer Confidence Report.

Well Production characteristics

	Well yields (gal/min)
Municipal/Irrigation	
	Total depths (ft)
Domestic	
Municipal/Irrigation	

Active Monitoring Data

Agency	Parameter	Number of wells /measurement frequency
USGS	Groundwater levels	90
DWR	Groundwater levels	87
Los Angeles County Public Works	Groundwater levels	212 / Bi-monthly
USGS	Miscellaneous water quality	64
Department of Health Services and cooperators	Title 22 water quality	294

Basin Management

Groundwater management:	Central Basin was adjudicated in 1965, and the Department of Water Resources was appointed Watermaster. Every month extractions are reported to the Watermaster by each individual pumper. This allows the Watermaster to regulate the water rights of the subbasin. (DWR 1999)
Water agencies	
Public	City of Bellflower, Bellflower-Somerset MWC, City of Compton, City of Huntington Park, City of Long Beach, City of Los Angeles DWP, City of Montebello, City of Paramount, City of Pico Rivera, City of Santa Fe Springs, Sativa LA County WD, City of Signal Hill, South Montebello ID, City of South Gate, City of Vernon, City of Whittier. (DWR 1999)
Private	California-American Water Company, Montebello Land and Water Company, Bellflower Home Garden Water Co., California Water Service, Lynwood Park MWC, Maywood MWC, Park Water Company, Pearless Water Company, San Gabriel Valley Water Company, Southern California Water Company, Tract No. 180 Water Company, Tract 349 MWC, Western Water Company.(DWR 1999)

References Cited

California Department of Water Resources (DWR). 1961. Planned Utilization of the Ground Water Basins of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County. Bulletin No. 104.

____, Southern District. 1999. Watermaster Service in the Central Basin, Los Angeles County, July 1, 1998 – June 30, 1999.

California State Water Resources Board (SWRB). 1952. Central Basin Investigation. Bulletin No. 8.

Additional References

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 2000. *Analysis of the Geohydrology and Water-management Issues of the Central and West Basins, Los Angeles County, California.* Internet Web Site: http://water.wr.usgs.gov/projects00/ca512.html.

Water Replenishment District of Southern California. 2000. *Annual Report on Results of Water Quality Monitoring Water Year 1998-1999.*

____. 2000. *Engineering Survey and Report.*

Errata

Changes made to the basin description will be noted here.

F CENTRAL BASIN ADJUDICATION JUDGMENT

LAGERLOF, SENECAL, DRESCHER & SWIFT
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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CENTRAL AND WEST BASIN WATER REPLENISHMENT DISTRICT, etc., Plaintiff, v. CHARLES E. ADAMS, et al., Defendants.	No. 786,656 SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT (Declaring and establishing water rights in Central Basin and enjoining extractions therefrom in excess of specified quantities.)
CITY OF LAKEWOOD, a municipal corporation, Cross-Complainant, v. CHARLES E. ADAMS, et al., Cross-Defendants.	

The above-entitled matter duly and regularly came on for trial in Department 73 of the above-entitled Court (having been transferred thereto from Department 75 by order of the presiding Judge), before the Honorable Edmund M. Moor, specially assigned Judge, on May 17, 1965, at 10:00 a.m. Plaintiff was represented by its attorneys BEWLEY, KNOOP, LASSLEBEN & WHELAN,

MARTIN E. WHELAN, JR., and EDWIN H. VAIL, JR., and cross-complainant was represented by its attorney JOHN S. TODD. Various defendants and cross-defendants were also represented at the trial. Evidence both oral and documentary was introduced. The trial continued from day to day on May 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 24, 1965, at which time it was continued by order of Court for further trial on August 25, 1965, at 10:00 a.m. in Department 73 of the above-entitled Court; whereupon, having then been transferred to Department 74, trial was resumed in Department 74 on August 25, 1965, and then continued to August 27, 1965 at 10:00 a.m. in the same Department. On the latter date, trial was concluded and the matter submitted. Findings of fact and conclusions of law have heretofore been signed and filed. Pursuant to the reserved and continuing jurisdiction of the court under the judgment herein, certain amendments to said judgment and temporary orders have heretofore been made and entered. Continuing jurisdiction of the court for this action is currently assigned to HON. FLORENCE T. PICKARD. Motion of Plaintiff herein for further amendments to the judgment, notice thereof and of the hearing thereon having been duly and regularly given to all parties, came on for hearing in Department 38 of the above-entitled court on MAY 6, 1991 at 8:45 a.m. before said HONORABLE PICKARD. Plaintiff was represented by its attorneys LAGERLOF, SENECAL, DRESCHER & SWIFT, by William F. Kruse. Various defendants were represented by counsel of record appearing on the Clerk's records. Hearing thereon was concluded on that date. The within "Second Amended Judgment" incorporates amendments and orders heretofore made to the extent presently operable and

amendments pursuant to said last mentioned motion. To the extent this Amended Judgment is a restatement of the judgment as heretofore amended, it is for convenience in incorporating all matters in one document, is not a readjudication of such matters and is not intended to reopen any such matters. As used hereinafter the word "judgment" shall include the original judgment as amended to date. In connection with the following judgment, the following terms, words, phrases and clauses are used by the Court with the following meanings:

"Administrative Year" means the water year until operation under the judgment is converted to a fiscal year pursuant to Paragraph 4, Part I, p. 53 hereof, whereupon it shall mean a fiscal year, including the initial 'short fiscal year' therein provided.

"Allowed Pumping Allocation" is that quantity in acre feet which the Court adjudges to be the maximum quantity which a party should be allowed to extract annually from Central Basin as set forth in Part I hereof, which constitutes 80% of such party's Total Water Right.

"Allowed Pumping Allocation for a particular Administrative year" and "Allowed Pumping Allocation in the following Administrative year" and similar clauses, mean the Allowed Pumping Allocation as increased in a particular Administrative year by any authorized carryovers pursuant to Part III, Subpart A of this judgment and as reduced by reason of any over-extractions in a previous Administrative year.

"Artificial Replenishment" is the replenishment of Central Basin achieved through the spreading of imported or reclaimed

water for percolation thereof into Central Basin by a governmental agency.

"Base Water Right" is the highest continuous extractions of water by a party from Central Basin for a beneficial use in any period of five consecutive years after the commencement of overdraft in Central Basin and prior to the commencement of this action, as to which there has been no cessation of use by that party during any subsequent period of five consecutive years. As employed in the above definition, the words "extractions of water by a party" and "cessation of use by that party" include such extractions and cessations by any predecessor or predecessors in interest.

"Calendar Year" is the twelve month period commencing January 1 of each year and ending December 31 of each year.

"Central Basin" is the underground water basin or reservoir underlying Central Basin Area, the exterior boundaries of which Central Basin are the same as the exterior boundaries of Central Basin Area.

"Central Basin Area" is the territory described in Appendix "1" to this judgment, and is a segment of the territory comprising Plaintiff District.

"Declared water emergency" shall mean a period commencing with the adoption of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District declaring that conditions within the Central Basin relating to natural and imported supplies of water are such that, without implementation of the water emergency provisions of this Judgment, the water resources of the Central Basin risk degradation. In making such

declaration, the Board of Directors shall consider any information and requests provided by water producers, purveyors and other affected entities and may, for that purpose, hold a public hearing in advance of such declaration. A Declared Water Emergency shall extend for one (1) year following such resolution, unless sooner ended by similar resolution.

"Extraction", "extractions", "extracting", "extracted", and other variations of the same noun and verb, mean pumping, taking, diverting or withdrawing ground water by any manner or means whatsoever from Central Basin.

"Fiscal Year" is the twelve (12) month period July 1 through June 30 following.

"Imported Water" means water brought into Central Basin Area from a non-tributary source by a party and any predecessors in interest, either through purchase directly from The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California or by direct purchase from a member agency thereof, and additionally as to the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, water brought into Central Basin Area by that party by means of the Owens River Aqueduct.

"Imported Water Use Credit" is the annual amount, computed on a calendar year basis, of imported water which any party and any predecessors in interest, who have timely made the required filings under Water Code Section 1005.1, have imported into Central Basin Area in any calendar year and subsequent to July 9, 1951, for beneficial use therein, but not exceeding the amount by which that party and any predecessors in interest reduces his or their extractions of ground water from Central Basin in that

calendar year from the level of his or their extractions in the preceding calendar year, or in any prior calendar year not earlier than the calendar year 1950, whichever is the greater.

"Natural Replenishment" means and includes all processes other than "Artificial Replenishment" by which water may become a part of the ground water supply of Central Basin.

"Natural Safe Yield" is the maximum quantity of ground water, not in excess of the long term average annual quantity of Natural Replenishment, which may be extracted annually from Central Basin without eventual depletion thereof or without otherwise causing eventual permanent damage to Central Basin as a source of ground water for beneficial use, said maximum quantity being determined without reference to Artificial Replenishment.

"Overdraft" is that condition of a ground water basin resulting from extractions in any given annual period or periods in excess of the long term average annual quantity of Natural Replenishment, or in excess of that quantity which may be extracted annually without otherwise causing eventual permanent damage to the basin.

"Party" means a party to this action. Whenever the term "party" is used in connection with a quantitative water right, or any quantitative right, privilege or obligation, or in connection with the assessment for the budget of the Watermaster, it shall be deemed to refer collectively to those parties to whom are attributed a Total Water Right in Part I of this judgment.

"Person" or "persons" include individuals, partnerships, associations, governmental agencies and corporations, and any and all types of entities.

"Total Water Right" is the quantity arrived at in the same manner as in the computation of "Base Water Right", but including as if extracted in any particular year the Imported Water Use Credit, if any, to which a particular party may be entitled.

"Water" includes only non-saline water, which is that having less than 1,000 parts of chlorides to 1,000,000 parts of water.

"Water Year" is the 12-month period commencing October 1 of each year and ending September 30th of the following year.

In those instances where any of the above-defined words, terms, phrases or clauses are utilized in the definition of any of the other above-defined words, terms, phrases and clauses, such use is with the same meaning as is above set forth.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, DECLARED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED WITH RESPECT TO THE ACTION AND CROSS-ACTION AS FOLLOWS:

I. DECLARATION AND DETERMINATION OF WATER RIGHTS OF PARTIES; RESTRICTION ON THE EXERCISE THEREOF.[1]

1. Determination of Rights of Parties.

(a) Each party, except defendants, The City of Los Angeles and Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, whose name is hereinafter set forth in the tabulation at the conclusion of Subpart 3 of Part 1, and after whose name there

[1]Headings in the judgment are for purposes of reference and the language of said headings do not constitute, other than for such purpose, a portion of this judgment.

appears under the column "Total Water Right" a figure other than "0", was the owner of and had the right to extract annually groundwater from Central Basin for beneficial use in the quantity set forth after that party's name under said column "Total Water Right" pursuant to the Judgment as originally entered herein. Attached hereto as Appendix "2" and by this reference made a part hereof as though fully set forth are the water rights of parties and successors in interest as they existed as of the close of the water year ending September 30, 1978 in accordance with the Watermaster Reports on file with this Court and the records of the Plaintiff. This tabulation does not take into account additions or subtractions from any Allowed Pumping Allocation of a producer for the 1978-79 water year, nor other adjustments not representing change in fee title to water rights, such as leases of water rights, nor does it include the names of lessees of landowners where the lessees are exercising the water rights. The exercise of all water rights is subject, however, to the provisions of this Judgment as hereinafter contained. All of said rights are of the same legal force and effect and are without priority with reference to each other. Each party whose name is hereinafter set forth in the tabulation set forth in Appendix "2" of this judgment, and after whose name there appears under the column "Total Water Right" the figure "0" owns no rights to extract any ground water from Central Basin, and has no right to extract any ground water from Central Basin.

(b) Defendant The City of Los Angeles is the owner of the right to extract fifteen thousand (15,000) acre feet per annum of ground water from Central Basin. Defendant Department

of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles has no right to extract ground water from Central Basin except insofar as it has the right, power, duty or obligation on behalf of defendant The City of Los Angeles to exercise the water rights in Central Basin of defendant The City of Los Angeles. The exercise of said rights are subject, however, to the provisions of this judgment hereafter contained, including but not limited to, sharing with other parties in any subsequent decreases or increases in the quantity of extractions permitted from Central Basin, pursuant to continuing jurisdiction of the Court, on the basis that fifteen thousand (15,000) acre feet bears to the Allowed Pumping Allocations of the other parties.

(c) No party to this action is the owner of or has any right to extract ground water from Central Basin except as herein affirmatively determined.

2. Parties Enjoined as Regards Quantities of Extractions.

(a) Each party, other than The State of California and The City of Los Angeles and Department of Water and Power of The City of Los Angeles, is enjoined and restrained in any Administrative year commencing after the date this judgment becomes final from extracting from Central Basin any quantity of Water greater than the party's Allowed Pumping Allocation as hereinafter set forth next to the name of the party in the tabulation appearing in Appendix 2 at the end of this Judgment, subject to further provisions of this judgment. Subject to such further provisions, the officials, agents and employees of The State of California are enjoined and restrained in any such Administrative year from extracting from Central Basin collectively any quantity of water

greater than the Allowed Pumping Allocation of The State of California as hereinafter set forth next to the name of that party in the same tabulation. Each party adjudged and declared above not to be the owner of and not to have the right to extract ground water from Central Basin is enjoined and restrained in any Administrative year commencing after the date this judgment becomes final from extracting any ground water from Central Basin, except as may be hereinafter permitted to any such party under the Exchange Pool provisions of this judgment.

(b) Defendant The City of Los Angeles is enjoined and restrained in any Administrative year commencing after the date this judgment becomes final from extracting from Central Basin any quantity of water greater than fifteen thousand (15,000) acre feet, subject to further provisions of this judgment, including but not limited to, sharing with other parties in any subsequent decreases or increases in the quantity of extractions permitted from Central Basin by parties, pursuant to continuing jurisdiction of the Court, on the basis that fifteen thousand (15,000) acre feet bears to the Allowed Pumping Allocations of the other parties. Defendant Department of Water and Power of The City of Los Angeles is enjoined and restrained in any Administrative year commencing after the date this judgment becomes final from extracting from Central Basin any quantity of water other than such as it may extract on behalf of defendant The City of Los Angeles, and which extractions, along with any extractions by said City, shall not exceed that quantity permitted by this judgment to that City in any Administrative year. Whenever in this judgment the term "Allowed Pumping

Allocation" appears, it shall be deemed to mean as to defendant The City of Los Angeles the quantity of fifteen thousand (15,000) acre feet.

Name [2]	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
J. P. Abbott, Inc.	21	17
Charles E. Adams (Corty Van Dyke, tenant) (see additional listing below for Charles E. Adams)	8	6
Charles E. Adams and Rhoda E. Adams	5	4
Juan Aguayo and Salome Y. Aguayo	1	1
Aguiar Dairy, Inc.	33	26
Airfloor Company of California, Inc.	1	1
J. N. Albers and Nellie Albers	98	78
Jake J. Alewyn and Mrs. Jake J. Alewyn aka Normalie May Alewyn (see listing under name of Victor E. Gamboni)		
Tom Alger and Hilda Alger	9	7
Clarence M. Alvis and Doris M. Alvis	0	0
American Brake Shoe Company	52	42

[2]Parties and Rights as originally adjudicated

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
American Pipe and Construction Co.	188	150
Anaconda American Brass Company	0	0
Gerrit Anker (see listing under name of Agnes De Vries		
Archdiocese of Los Angeles Education & Welfare Corporation	8	6
George W. Armstrong and Ruth H. Armstrong (Armstrong Poultry Ranch, tenant)	28	22
Artesia Cemetery District	30	24
Artesia Milling Company (see listing under name of Dick Zuidervaart)		
Artesia School District	51	41
Arthur Land Co., Inc.	13	10
Charles Arzouman and Neuart Arzouman	1	1
Associated Southern Investment Company (William R. Morris, George V. Gutierrez and Mrs. Socorro Gutierrez, tenants and licensees)	16	13
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co.	124	99
Atkinson Brick Company	11	9
Arthur Atsma (see listing under name of Andrew De Voss)		
B.F.S. Mutual Water Company	183	146
Henry Baar (see listing under name of Steve Stefani, Sr.)		
Vernon E. Bacon (see listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Adolph Bader and Gesine Bader (Fred Bader, tenant)	14	11
K. R. Bailey and Virginia R. Bailey	1	1
Dave Bajema (see listing under name of Peter Dotinga)		
Donald L. Baker and Patsy Ruth Baker	5	4
Allen Bakker	0	0
Sam Bangma and Ida Bangma	17	14
Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, as Trustee of Trust created by Will of Tony V. Freitas, Deceased (Frank A. Gonsalves, tenant)	29	23
Emma Barbaria, as to undivided 1/2 interest; John Barbaria, Jr. and Lorraine Barbaria as to undivided 1/4 interest; and Frank Barbaria as to undivided 1/4 interest (John Barbaria & Sons Dairy, tenant)	27	22
Antonio B. Barcellos and Manuel B. Barcellos	12	10
John Barcelos and Guilhermina Barcelos	16	13
Sam Bartsma and Birdie Bartsma	34	27
Bateson's School of Horticulture, Inc. (see listing under name of John Brown Schools of California, Inc.)		
Bechard Mutual Water Corporation	4	4
Beck Tract Water Company, Inc.	29	23
Iver F. Becklund	1	1
Margaret E. Becklund	1	1
P. T. Beeghly (International Carbonic, Inc., tenant)	1	1
Doutzen Bekendam and Hank Bekendam	0	0
John Bekendam	0	0
Tillie Bekendam	0	0

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Bell Trailer City (see listing under name of Bennett E. Simmons)	1	1
E. F. Bellenbaum and Marie P. Bellenbaum	32	26
Bellflower Christian School	243	194
Bellflower Home Garden Water Company	111	89
Bellflower Unified School District	2,109	1,687
Bellflower Water Company	11	9
Belmont Water Association	0	0
Tony Beltman	0	0
Berlu Water Company, Inc.	32	26
Jack R. Bettencourt and Bella Bettencourt	151	121
Bigby Townsite Water Co.		
Siegfried Binggeli and Trina L. Binggeli (see listing under name of Paul H. Lussman, Jr.)	0	0
Fred H. Bixby Ranch Company		
Delbert G. Black and Lennie O. Black as to undivided one-half; and Harley Lee, as to undivided one-half	40	32
Bloomfield School District	11	9
Adrian Boer and Julia Boer	5	4
Gerard Boere and Rosalyn Boer		
Henry Boer and Annie Boer (William Offinga & Son, including Sidney Offinga, tenants as to 33 acre feet of water right and 26 acre feet of allowed pumping allocation)	34 30	27 24
John Boere, Jr. and Mary J. Boere	30	24
John Boere, Sr. and Edna Boere (John Boere, Jr., tenant)	30	24
John Boere, Jr. (see also listing under name of Leonard A. Grenier)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Frank Boersma and Angie Boersma	31	25
Gerrit Boersma and Jennie Boersma (George Boersma, tenant)	8	6
Jack Boersma	0	0
Sam Boersma and Berdina Boersma	42	34
Jan Bokma (see listing under name of August Vandenberg)		
Jacob Bollema	0	0
James C. Boogerd (see listing under name of Jake Van Leeuwen, Jr.)		
Bernard William Bootsma, Carrie Agnes Van Dam and Gladys Marie Romberg	12	10
Michel Bordato and Anna M. Bordato (Charlie Vander Kooi, tenant)	12	10
John Borges and Mary Borges, aka Mrs. John Borges (Manuel B. Ourique, tenant)	14	11
Mary Borges, widow of Manuel Borges (Manuel Borges, Jr., tenant)	7	6
Gerrit Bos and Margaret Bos	88	70
Jacob J. Bosma (see listing under name of Sieger Vierstra)		
Peter Bothof	6	5
William Bothof and Antonette Bothof	7	6
Frank Bouma and Myron D. Kolstad	3	3
Ted Bouma and Jeanette Bouma	21	17
Sam Bouman (Arie C. Van Leeuwen, tenant)	8	6
John Brown Schools of California, Inc. (Bateson's School of Horticulture, Inc., tenant)	2	2
M. J. Brown, Jr. and Margaret Brown	0	0
Adrian Bulk and Alice Bulk	20	16

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Duke Buma and Martha Buma	8	6
Miles A. Burson and Rose Burson	7	6
Calavar Corporation (see listing under name of H R M Land Company)		
California Cotton Oil Corporation	101	81
California Portland Cement Company	0	0
California Rendering Company, Ltd.	149	119
California Water and Telephone Company	2,584	2,067
California Water Service Company (Base Water Right - 13,477)	14, 717	11,774
Candlewood Country Club	184	147
V. Capovilla and Mary Capovilla	0	0
Carmenita School District	9	7
Carson Estate Company	139	111
Paul Carver	0	0
Catalin Corporation of America	13	10
Center City Water Co.	86	69
Central Manufacturing District, Inc. (Louis Guglielmana and Richard Wigboly, tenants)	825	660
Century Center Mutual Water Association	317	254
Century City Mutual Water Company, Ltd.	62	50
Cerritos Junior College District	119	95
Cerritos Park Mutual Water Company	77	62
Challenge Cream & Butter Association	146	117
Chansall Mutual Water Company	101	81
Maynard W. Chapin, as Executor of the Estate of Hugh L. Chapin, deceased	36	29

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Cherryvale Water Users' Association	14	11
Shigeru Chikami and Jack Chikami doing business as Chikami Bros. Farming (see also listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)	10	8
John Christoffels and Effie Christoffels	14	11
Citrus Grove Heights Water Company	277	222
City Farms Mutual Water Company No. 1	37	30
City Farms Mutual Water Company No. 2	15	12
City of Artesia	30	24
City of Bellflower	60	48
City of Compton	6,511	5,209
City of Downey	5,713	4,570
City of Huntington Park	4,788	3,830
City of Inglewood (Base Water Right - 629)	1,118	894
City of Lakewood	10,631	8,505
City of Long Beach (Base Water Right - 29,876)	33,538	26,830
City of Los Angeles (see paragraph 2 above of this Part I for water rights and restrictions on the exercise thereof of said defendant. See also such reference with respect to Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.)		
City of Lynwood	6,238	4,990
City of Montebello	260	208
City of Norwalk	613	490
City of Santa Fe Springs	505	404
City of Signal Hill	1,675	1,340

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
City of South Gate	9,942	7,954
City of Vernon	9,008	7,206
City of Whittier	776	621
Allan Clanton and Ina Clanton	80	64
Claretian Jr. Seminary (see listing under name of Dominguez Seminary)		
Dr. Russell B. Clark (see listing under name of Research Building Corporation)		
Jacob Cloo and Grace Cloo	16	13
Clougherty Packing Company	80	64
Coast Packing Company	426	341
Coast Water Company	588	470
Joe A. Coelho, Jr. and Isabel Coelho	5	4
J. H. Coito, Jr.	0	0
John H. Coito and Guilhermina Coito (Zylstra Bros., a partnership consisting of Lammert Zylstra and William Zylstra, tenant)	17	14
J. E. Collinsworth	15	12
Compton Union High School District	48	38
Conservative Water Company (Base Water Right - 4,101)	133	3,306
Container Corporation of America	323	1,058
Nicholas C. Contoas and P. Basil Lambros (Vehicle Maintenance & Painting Corporation, tenant)	1	1
Continental Can Company, Inc.	946	757
Contractors Asphalt Products Company, Inc.	16	13
R. M. Contreras	8	6

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Copp Equipment Company, Inc. and Humphries Investments Incorporated	7	6
Mary Cordeiro and First Western Bank & Trust Company, as Trustee pursuant to last will and testament of Tony Cordeiro, deceased	46	37
Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Ray Mitchell, tenant)	39	31
Harry Lee Cotton and Doris L. Cotton	5	4
County of Los Angeles	737	590
County Water Company	280	224
Cowlitz Amusements, Inc. (La Mirada Drive-In Theater, tenant)	4	4
Pete Coy	28	22
Crest Holding Corporation	20	16
Katherine M. Culbertson	2	2
Orlyn L. Culp and Garnetle Culp	21	17
Everett Curry and Marguerite Curry	2	2
D. V. Dairy (see listing under name of Frank C. Leal)		
Dairymen's Fertilizer Co-op, Inc.	1	1
Noble G. Daniels (see listing under name of Harold Marcroft)		
John A. Davis	0	0
Henry De Bie, Jr. and Jessie De Bie	17	14
Clifford S. Deeth	0	0
Ernest De Groot and Dorothy De Groot	81	65
Pete de Groot	15	12
Pier De Groot and Fay De Groot	21	17

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Martin De Hoog and Adriana De Hoog	12	10
Edward De Jager and Alice De Jager	37	30
Cornelius De Jong and Grace De Jong	13	10
Jake De Jong and Lena De Jong (Frank A. Gonsalves, tenant as to 8 acre-feet of water right)	21	17
William De Kriek (see listing under name of Gerrit Van Dam)		
Del Amo Dairy (see listing under name of Ed Haakma)		
Del Amo Estate Company	0	0
Joe De Marco and Concetta De Marco	1	1
Louis F. De Martini (see listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)		
Mary A. De Mello	16	13
John Den Hollander (see listing under name of James Dykstra)		
Department of Water and Power of The City of Los Angeles, by reason of charter provisions, has the management and control of water rights owned by the City of Los Angeles (see listing under name of City of Los Angeles)		
Ruth E. Dever (Orange County Nursery, Inc., tenant)	0	0
Andrew De Voss and Alice De Voss (Arthur De Voss and Arthur Atsma, tenants)	36	29
Agnes De Vries (Gerrit Anker, tenant)	16	13
Dick De Vries and Theresa De Vries	10	8
Gerrit De Vries and Claziena De Vries	18	14
Gerrit Deyager and Dena Deyager	0	0

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel, Jr. (see listing under name of Florence Hellman Ehrman)		
District VII, Division of Highways of the State of California Department of Public Works (see listing under name of State of California)		
Dominguez Estate Company	0	0
Dominguez Seminary and Claretian Jr. Seminary	111	89
Dominguez Water Corporation	8,012	6,410
Peter Dotinga and Tena Dotinga (Dave Bajema, tenant)	9	7
Robert L. Dougherty	0	0
Downey Cemetery District	21	17
Downey Fertilizer Co. (see listing under name of Downey Land Company)		
Downey Land Company (Downey Fertilizer Co., tenant)	101	81
Downey Valley Water Company	87	70
Jim Drost	0	0
James Dykstra and Dora Dykstra (John Den Hollander, tenant)	6	5
John Dykstra and Wilma Dykstra	52	42
Cor Dyt and Andy Dyt	6	5
Eagle Picher Company	141	113
Gail H. Eagleton	67	54
Florence Hellman Ehrman; I. W. Hellman, Jr.; Frederick J. Hellman; Marco F. Hellman; Clarence E. Heller; Alfred Heller, Elizabeth Heller; Clarence E. Heller, Elinor R. Heller and Wells Fargo Bank, as co-executors of the Estate of Edward H. Heller, deceased; Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel, Jr., William H.		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Green and Wells Fargo Bank, as co-executors of the Estate of Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel, deceased; Wells Fargo Bank, as Trustee under the trust created by the Will of Florence H. Dinkelspiel, deceased. (Union Oil Company of California, Lessee as to 190 acre-feet of right and as to 152 acre-feet of allowed pumping allocation)	555	444
El Rancho Unified School District	69	55
Berton Elson (see listing under name of D. P. Winslow)		
John H. Emoto and Shizuko Emoto	0	0
Addie L. Enfield (see listing under name of James L. Stamps)		
John W. England and Consuello England (see listing under name of Jenkins Realty Mutual Water Co.)		
Emma Engler (Morris Weiss, tenant)	10	8
Anthony F. Escobar and Eva M. Escobar (Henry Kampen, tenant)	14	11
Excelsior Union High School District	381	305
Kenneth A. Farris and Wanda Farris	1	1
Federal Ice and Cold Storage Company	92	74
Fred Fekkes (see listing under name of Steve Stefani, Sr.)		
Julius Felsenthal and Mrs. Julius Felsenthal, aka Marga Felsenthal	1	1
Tony Fernandes (see listing under name of U. Stewart Jones)		
Joe C. Ferreira and Carolina Ferreira (Joe C. Ferreira and Joe C. Ferreira, Jr., operators of well facility)	37	30

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Mary A. Ferreira (Joe Lucas, tenant) (see also listing under name of Jack Gonsalves)	1	1
John Feuz, Jr.	0	0
Fibreboard Paper Products Corporation	1,521	1,217
Abe Fien	0	0
Alfred Fikse, Jr. and Aggie Fikse	2	2
Henry Fikse and Jennie Fikse	4	4
Filtrol Corporation	570	456
The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	1,536	1,229
First Western Bank & Trust Co. (see listing under name of Mary Cordeiro)		
Clare Fisher	0	0
Elizabeth Flesch, James Flesch, Margaret Flesch, Theodore Flesch, Ernest D. Roth and Eva Roth, doing business as Norwalk Mobile Lodge	18	14
The Flintkote Company	2,567	2,054
Ford Motor Company	11	9
Robert G. Foreman (see listing under name of Lakewood Pipe Co.)		
Guiseppi Franciosi and Alice Franciosi	2	2
Tony V. Freitas (see listing under name of Bank of America, etc.)		
S. Fujita	0	0
Jun Fukushima (see listing under name of Chige Kawaguchi)		
Paul Fultheim and Helga Fultheim	5	4
Fumi Garden Farms, Inc. (see listing under name of Southern California Edison Company and also under name of George Yamamoto)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Gabby Louise, Inc. (Arthur Gilbert & Associates, tenant)	58	46
Victor E. Gamboni and Barbara H. Gamboni (Jake J. Alewyn and Mrs. Jake J. Alewyn also known as Normalie May Alewyn, tenants as to 13 acre feet of water right and 10 acre feet of allowed pumping allocation)	27	22
Nick Gandolfo and Palmera Gandolfo	5	4
Freddie A. Garrett and Vivian Marie Garrett	6	5
Martha Gatz	15	12
General Dynamics Corporation	675	540
General Telephone Company of California	2	2
Alfred Giacomi and Jennie Giacomi	58	46
Arthur Gilbert & Associates (see listing under name of Gabby Louise Inc.)		
Mary Godinho	0	0
Pauline Godinho (Joe C. Godinho and John C. Godinho, Jr., doing business as Godinho Bros. Dairy, tenants)	31	25
Harry N. Goedhart, Henry Otto Goedhart, Hilbrand John Goedhart, John Goedhart, Otto Goedhart, Jr., Peter Goedhart, and Helen Goedhart Van Eik (Paramount Farms, tenant)	21	17
Reimer Goedhart	12	10
Golden Wool Company	223	178
Albert S. Gonsalves and Caroline D. Gonsalves	10	8
Frank A. Gonsalves (see listing under name of Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, etc.; and also under name of Jake De Jong)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Jack Gonsalves, Joe Lucas, Pete Koopmans, Manuel M. Souza, Sr., Manuel M. Souza, Jr., Frank M. Souza, Louie J. Souza, and Mary A. Ferreira	55	44
Jack Gonsalves and Mary Gonsalves	31	25
Joaquin Gonsalves and Elvira Gonsalves	27	22
Joe A. Gonsalves and Virginia Gonsalves	12	10
The B. F. Goodrich Company	519	415
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	1,141	913
Eric Gorden and Hilde Gorden	2	2
Fern Ethyl Gordon as to an undivided 1/2 interest; Fay G. Tawzer and Lawrence R. Tawzer, as to an undivided 1/2 interest	17	14
Huntley L. Gordon (appearing by and through United California Bank, as Conservator of the Estate of Huntley L. Gordon)	41	33
Robert E. Gordon	5	4
Joe Gorzeman and Elsie Gorzeman	13	10
Florence M. Graham	7	6
Marie Granger	0	0
Great Western Malting Company	448	358
William H. Green (see listing under name of Florence Hellman Ehrman)		
Greene-Howard Petroleum Corporation (see listing under name of Hathaway Company)		
John H. Gremmius and Henry W. Gremmius dba Henry and John Gremmius	0	0
Leonard A. Grenier and Marie Louise Grenier (John Boere, Jr., tenant)	10	8
Florence Guerrero	2	2

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Louis Guglielmana (see listing under name of Central Manufacturing District, Inc.)		
George V. Gutierrez and Mrs. Socorro Gutierrez (see listing under name of Associated Southern Investment Company)		
Salvatore Gutierrez (see listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)		
H. J. S. Mutual Water Co.	63	50
H R M Land company (Harron, Rickard & McCone Company of Southern California and Calavar Corporation, tenants)	3	3
Gerrit Haagsma and Mary Haagsma	10	8
Ed Haakma and Sjana Haakma (Del Amo Dairy, tenant; Ed Haakma and Pete Vander Kooi, being partners of said Del Amo Dairy)	28	22
Verney Haas and Adelyne Haas	4	4
William H. Hadley and Grace Hadley	4	4
Henry C. Haflinger and Emily Haflinger	10	8
Clarence Theodore Halburg	3	3
Fred Hambarian	2	2
Henry Hamstra and Nelly Hamstra	33	26
Raymond Hansen and Mary Hansen	12	10
Earl Haringa; Evert Veenendaal and Gertrude Veenendaal	22	18
Antoine Harismendy and Claire Harismendy	0	0
Harron, Rickard & McCone Company of Southern California (see listing under name of H R M Land Company)		
Jack D. Hastings	0	0
Kameko Hatanaka	9	7

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Kazuo Hatanaka (Minoru Yoshijima, tenant)	10	8
Masakazu Hatanaka, Isao Hatanaka, and Kenichi Hatanaka	5	4
Mrs. Motoye Hatanaka	0	0
Hathaway Company, Richard F. Hathaway, Julian I. Hathaway, and J. Elwood Hathaway (Greene-Howard Petroleum Corporation, tenant utilizing less than 1 acre foot per year)	70	56
Clarence E. Heller; Alfred Heller; Elizabeth Heller; Clarence E. Heller; Elinor R. Heller, as co-executors of the Estate of Edward H. Heller, deceased (see listing under name of Florence Hellman Ehrman)		
I. W. Hellman, Jr.; Frederick J. Hellman; Marco F. Hellman (see listing under name of Florence Hellman Ehrman)		
Ralph Hicks	0	0
Alfred V. Highstreet and Evada V. Highstreet	10	8
John Highstreet and Eileen M. Highstreet	9	7
Bob Hilarides and Maaike Hilarides (Frank Hilarides, tenant)	51	41
John Hilarides and Maria Hilarides	26	21
Hajime Hirashima (see listing under name of Masaru Uyeda)		
Willis G. Hix	1	1
Henry H. Hoffman and Apolonia Hoffman	12	10
Dick Hofstra	0	0
Andrew V. Hohn and Mary G. Hohn	1	1
Kyle R. Holmes and Grace Ellen Holmes	20	16
Home Water Company	35	28

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Manuel L. Homen	17	14
Mrs. Paul Y. Homer (see listing under name of Mrs. Paul Y. Homer (King).)		
Cornelis Hoogland and Alice Hoogland	15	12
Art Hop, Jr.	0	0
Art Hop, Sr. and Johanna Hop (G. A. Van Beek, tenant)	5	4
Andrew Hop, Jr. and Muriel Hop	33	26
Theodore R. Houseman and Leona M. Houseman	14	11
Humphries Investments Incorporated (see listing under name of Copp Equipment Company, Inc.)		
Albert Huyg and Marie Huyg	22	18
Hygenic Dairy Farms, Inc.	0	0
Pete W. Idsinga and Annie Idsinga	13	10
Miss Alice M. Imbert	1	1
Industrial Asphalt of California, Inc.	116	93
Inglewood Park Cemetery Association	285	228
International Carbonic, Inc. (see listing under name of P. T. Beeghly)		
Jugora Ishii and Mumeno Ishii (Ishii Brothers, tenant)	10	8
Robert J. Jamison and Betty Jamison	7	6
Jenkins Realty Mutual Water Co. (Clyde H. Jenkins, Minnie R. Jenkins, Mary Wilcox, Ruby F. Marchbank, Robert B. Marchbank, John W. England, and Consuello England, shareholders	10	8
John-Wade Co.	1	1
Henry S. Jones and Madelynne Jones	1	1

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
U. Stewart Jones and Dorothy E. Jones (Tony Fernandes, tenant)	1	1
Harold Jongsma and Mary N. Jongsma	65	52
W. P. Jordan (see listing under name of Henry Van Ruiten)		
Dave Jorritsma and Elizabeth Jorritsma	27	22
Christine Joseph (see listing under name of Helen Wolfsberger)		
Junior Water Co., Inc.	737	590
Kal Kan Foods, Inc.	120	96
Kalico, Inc.	4	4
Hagop Kalustian (11 acre feet of total water right attributable to well located at 6629 South Street, Lakewood and reported to plaintiff under Producer No. 3925. 2 acre feet of total water right attributable to portion of property not sold to State of California formerly served by well located at 10755 Artesia Blvd., Artesia, the production of which well was reported to plaintiff under Producer No. 4030)	13	10
Fritz Kampen and Clare Kampen	14	11
William Kamstra and Bertha Kamstra	35	28
Henry Kampen (see listing under name of Anthony Escobar)		
L. Kauffman Company, Inc. (see listing under name of Lorraine K. Meyberg)		
Chige Kawaguchi and Masao Kawaguchi (Jun Fukushima, tenant)	4	4
King Kelley Marmalade Co. (see listing under name of Roberta M. Magnusson)		
Mrs. Paul Y. Homer (King)	17	14
Jacob R. Kimm and Bonnie Kimm	36	29

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Mrs. Oraan Kinne (Nicholaas J. Moons, tenant)	11	9
Morris P. Kirk & Son, Inc.	77	62
Jake Knevelbaard and Anna Knevelbaard	50	40
Willie Knevelbaard and Joreen Knevelbaard	1	1
Simon Knorringa	12	10
John Koetsier, Jr.	0	0
Myron D. Kolstad (see listing under name of Frank Bouma)		
Yoshio Kono and Barbara Kono (see listing under name of George Mimaki)		
Louis Koolhaas	13	10
Simon Koolhaas and Sophie Grace Koolhaas	9	7
Pete Koopmans (see listing under name of Jack Gonsalves)		
Nick P. Koot (see listing under name of Mary Myrndahl)		
Kotake, Inc. (Masao Kotake, Seigo Kotake, William Kotake, dba Kotake Bros., tenants)	83	66
Masao Kotake	0	0
Walter G. Kruse and Mrs. Walter G. Kruse, aka Vera M. Kruse	11	9
Laguna-Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 1	1,604	1,283
La Habra Heights Mutual Water Company	3,044	2,435
La Hacienda Water Company	46	37
Lakewood Pipe Co., a partnership composed of Robert G. Foreman, Frank W. Tybus and June E. Tybus (Lakewood Pipe Service Co., tenant)	12	10

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
P. Basil Lambros (see listing under name of Nicholas C. Conteas)		
La Mirada Drive-in Theater (see listing under name of Cowlitz Amusements, Inc.)		
La Mirada Water Company	0	0
Calvin E. Langston and Edith Langston	1	1
S. M. Lanting and Alice Lanting	15	12
Henry Lautenbach and Nellie H. Lautenbach	16	13
Norman Lautrup, as Executor of the Estate of Nels Lautrup, deceased; and Minnie Margaret Lautrup	30	24
Frank C. Leal and Lois L. Leal (D. V. Dairy, tenant)	15	12
Eugene O. LeChasseur and Lillian P. LeChasseur (R. A. LeChasseur, tenant)	2	2
Lee Deane Products, Inc.	0	0
Harley Lee (see listing under name of Delbert G. Black)		
Le Fiell Manufacturing Company	0	0
Armand Lescoulie (see listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)		
Liberty Vegetable Oil Company	14	11
Little Lake Cemetery District	17	14
Little Lake School District	0	0
Loma Floral Company (see listing under name of George Mimaki)		
Melvin L. Long and Stella M. Long	2	2
Nick J. Loogman (see listing under name of William Smoorenburg)		
Frank Lorenz (see listing under name of Ralph Oosten)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 1 (Base Water Right 22)	113	90
Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 10	842	674
Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 16	412	330
Los Angeles Paper Box and Board Mills	321	257
Los Angeles Union Stockyards Company	0	0
Los Nietos Tract 6192 Water Co.	49	39
Alden Lourenco (see listing under name of A. C. Pinheiro)		
Lowell Joint School District	0	0
Joe Lucas (see listings under names of Mary A. Ferreira and Jack Gonsalves)		
Luer Packing Co. (see listing under name of Sam Perricone)		
Jake J. Luetto (Orange County Nursery, Inc., tenant)	13	10
Lunday-Thagard Oil Co.	265	212
Joe Luond (Frieda Roethlisberger, tenant as to portion of rights)	7	6
John Luscher and Frieda Luscher	13	10
Paul H. Lussman, Jr. and Ann Lussman, Siegfried Binggeli and Trina L. Binggeli (Paul's Dairy, tenant)	8	6
Lynwood Gardens Mutual Water Company	205	164
Lynwood Park Mutual Water Company	278	222
Jerome D. Mack and Joyce Mack (see listing under name of D. S. Moss)		
Roberta M. Magnusson (King Kelly Marmalade Co., tenant)	15	12
Anthony Mancebo	0	0

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Robert B. Marchbank and Ruby F. Marchbank (see listing under name of Jenkins Realty Mutual Water Co.)		
Harold Marcroft and Marjorie Marcroft (Noble G. Daniels, tenant)	7	6
Floyd G. Marcusson (see listing under name of Sykes Realty Co.)		
Walter Marlowe and Edna Marlowe	1	1
Marshburn, Inc. (see listing under name of Mel, Inc.)		
The Martin Bros. Container & Timber Products Corp.	7	6
Mary Martin	35	28
Antonio Mathias and Mary Mathias	16	13
Mausoleum Park, Inc. and Sun Holding Corporation	4	4
Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 1	926	741
Maywood Mutual Water company No. 2	1,007	806
Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 3	1,407	1,126
Mel, Inc. (Marshburn, Inc., tenant)	67	54
G. Mellano	12	10
Wilbur Mellema and Mary Mellema (see listing under name of Elmo D. Murphy)		
Wilbur Mellema (see listing under name of Morris Weiss)		
Memorial Parks, Inc.	42	34
Lyman B. Merrick and Gladys L. Merrick	17	24
Metropolitan State Hospital of the State of California Department of Mental Hygiene (see listing under name of State of California)		
F. N. Metzger	0	0

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Lorraine K. Meyberg (L. Kauffman Company, Inc., tenant)	81	65
Midland Park Water trust	71	57
Midway Gardens Mutual Association	59	47
Harry C. Miersma and Dorothy L. Miersma	12	10
Henry Miersma and Susan M. Miersma	7	6
Willis L. Miller	0	0
George Mimaki, Mitsuko Mimaki, Yoshio Kono and Barbara Kono (Loma Floral Company, tenant)	2	2
Ray Mitchell (see listing under name of Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; and also listing under name of Frank Ruggieri)		
Fumiko Mitsuuchi, aka Mary Mitsuuchi (Z. Van Spanje, tenant as to one acre foot)	14	11
Yoneichi Miyasaki	0	0
Glenn Miyoshi, Yosaku Miyoshi, Masayo Miyoshi, Haruo Miyoshi, and Masaru Miyoshi, dba Miyoshi Bros.	10	8
Jean Mocho and Michel Plaa	11	9
Modern Imperial Company	71	57
Montebello Land and Water Company	1,990	1,592
Monterey Acres Mutual Water Company	128	102
Nicholaas J. Moons (see listing under name of Mrs. Oraan Kinne)		
Alexander Moore and Betty L. Moore	16	13
Neal Moore	0	0
Alyce Mooschekian	0	0
Reuben Mooschekian	15	12

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
William R. Morris (see also listing under name of Associated Southern Investment Company)	1	1
D. S. Moss, Lillian Moss, Jerome D. Mack, and Joyce Mack	5	4
Mountain View Dairies, Inc.	68	54
Kiyoshi Murakawa and Shizuko Murakawa	0	0
Daisaku Murata, Fui Murata, Hatsuye Murata, Kenji Murata, Setsuko Murata, and Takeo Murata	15	12
Kenji Murata (see listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)		
Elmo D. Murphy and Evelene B. Murphy (Morris Weiss, Bessie Weiss, Wilbur Mellema, and Mary Mellema, tenants)	23	18
Murphy Ranch Mutual water company	576	461
Etta Murr	3	3
R. B. Murray and Gladys J. Murray	0	0
Tony G. Mussachia and Anna M. Mussachia	10	8
Mary Myrndahl (Nick P. Koot, tenant)	11	9
Sam Nakamura and Tokiko Nakamura	2	2
Leo Nauta (see listing under name of John Osinga)		
Pete Nauta (see listing under name of Jacob Vandenberg)		
Fred C. Nelles School for Boys of the State of California Department of the Youth Authority (see listing under name of State of California)		
Otelia Nelson and Robert Nelson (Shelter Superior Dairy, tenant)	14	11
Simon S. Niekerk and Rose Niekerk (Niekerk Hay Company, tenant)	3	3

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Norris-Thermador Corporation	172	138
North Gate Gardens Water Co.	60	48
Norwalk-La Mirada City School District	360	288
Norwalk Mobile Lodge (see listing under name of Elizabeth Flesch)		
Mabel E. Nottingham (Leslie Nottingham, tenant)	25	20
William Offinga & Son, including Sidney Offinga (see listing under name of Henry Boer)		
Olive Lawn Memorial Park, Inc.	14	11
John Oord	0	0
Marinus Oosten and Anthonia Oosten	16	13
Ralph Oosten and Caroline Oosten (Frank Lorenz, tenant as to 13 acre feet of water right and 10 acre feet of allowed pumping allocation)	51	41
Orange County Nursery, Inc. (see also: listing under name of Ruth E. Dever; listing under name of Jake J. Luetto; and listing under name of Mary Ravera)	16	13
Orchard Dale County Water District (Base Water Right - 1,382)	1,384	1,107
Orchard Park Water Club, Inc.	50	40
Oriental Foods, Inc.	34	27
Orla Company (John D. Westra, tenant)	7	6
Viva Ormonde (see listing under name of Hank Van Dam)		
Pablo Oropeza and Aurelia G. Oropeza (Pablo Oropeza, Jr., tenant) (see also listing under name of Tarr and McComb Oil Company, Ltd.)		
John Osinga (Leo Nauta, tenant)	6	5

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Manuel B. Ourique (see listing under name of John Borges)		
Owl Constructors	20	16
Pacific Electric Railway Company (Gerrit Van Leeuwen of 15405 Shoemaker Road, Norwalk, tenant as to 11 acre feet of right and 9 acre feet of allowed pumping allocation)	15	12
Packers Mutual Water Company	43	34
Edward G. Paddison and Grace M. Paddison	17	14
Paramount Farms (see listing under name of Harry N. Goedhart)		
Paramount County Water District	2,967	2,374
Paramount Unified School District	58	46
Park Water Company	24,592	19,674
W. J. Parsonson	0	0
Rudolph Pasma and Frances C. Pasma	10	8
Paul's Dairy (see listing under name of Paul H. Lussman, Jr.)		
Mrs. La Verne Payton	1	1
Peerless Land & Water Co., Inc.	1,232	986
J. C. Pereira, Jr. and Ezaura Pereira	34	27
Sam Perricone and Louis Romoff (Luer Packing Co., tenant)	107	86
Peterson Manufacturing Co., Inc.	73	58
Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation	390	312
Pico County Water District	3,741	2.993
Piedmont Heights Water Club	7	6
Lucille C. Pimental (Richard Pimental and Pimental Dairy, tenants)	16	13

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Joe Pine (see listing under name of A. C. Pinheiro)		
A. C. Pinheiro and Mary M. Pinheiro (Alden Lourenco, tenant as to 9 acre feet of water right and 7 acre feet of allowed pumping right; and Joe Pine, tenant as to 13 acre feet of water right and 10 acre feet of allowed pumping right)	128	102
Fred Pinto and Mary Pinto	5	4
Frank Pires (see listing under name of Frank Simas)		
Tony C. Pires and Laura C. Pires	31	25
Michel Plaa (see listing under name of Jean Mocho)		
Donald R. Plunkett	53	42
Pomering Tract Water Association	32	26
Clarence Pool	24	19
Garret Porte and Cecelia Porte	35	28
Veronica Postma	16	13
C. H. Powell	1	1
Powerine Oil Company	784	627
John Preem	0	0
Ralph Pylman and Ida Pylman	13	10
Quality Meat Packing Company	38	30
Ralphs Grocery Company	0	0
Arthur D. Ramsey and James A. Ramsey	5	4
Rancho Santa Gertrudes Mutual Water System	48	38
Mary Ravera (Orange County Nursery, Inc., tenant	39	31

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Zelma Ravera	2	2
Rawlins Investment Corporation (Rockview Milk Farms, Inc., tenant)	66	53
Hal Rees	0	0
Reeves Tract Water Company	36	29
Clarence Reinalda	0	0
Reliance Dairy Farms	122	98
Research Building Corporation (Dr. Russell B. Clark, tenant)	11	9
Richfield Oil Corporation	71	57
Richland Farm Water Company	216	173
George Rietkerk and Cornelia Rietkerk	7	6
Rio Hondo Country Club (see listing under name of James L. Stamps)		
Erasmo Rios (see listing under name of Esther Salcido)		
Jesus Rios (see listing under name of Esther Salcido)		
Frank J. Rocha, Jr. and Elsie M. Rocha	13	10
Rockview Milk Farms, Inc. (see listing under name of Rawlins Investment Corporation)		
John Rodrigues, Emily S. Rodrigues, and John Rodrigues, Jr. (see also below)	5	4
John Rodrigues and John Rodrigues Jr.	1	1
Frieda Roethlisberger (see listing under name of Joe Luond)		
Patricia L. Davis Rogers, aka Patricia L. Davis	2	2
The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Los Angeles, a corporation sole	426	341

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Gladys Marie Romberg (see listing under name of Bernard William Bootsma)		
Alois M. Rombout	0	0
Louis Romoff (see listing under name of Sam Perricone)		
Elvira C. Rosales	3	3
Frank J. Ross	2	2
Ernest D. Roth and Eva Roth (see listing under name of Elizabeth Flesch)		
Ed Roukema	0	0
Herbert N. Royden	31	25
Ruchti Brothers	31	25
Frank Ruggieri and Vada Ruggieri (see additional listing below)	1	1
Frank Ruggieri and Vada Ruggieri; David Seldeen and Fay Seldeen (Ray Mitchell, tenant)	23	18
Thomas S. Ryan and Dorothy J. Ryan	19	15
Sam Rypkema and Tena Rypkema	8	6
St. John Bosco School	53	42
James H. Saito and Yoshino Saito	2	2
Esther Salcido and Jesus Rios (Erasmo Rios, tenant)	3	3
San Gabriel Valley Water Company	6,828	5,462
Joe Santana and Palmira Santana	10	8
Sasaki Bros. Ranch, Inc.	32	26
Sativa L. A. County Water District	592	474
Ben Schilder, Jr. and Anna Schilder	28	22
Carl Schmid and Olga Schmid	18	14

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Mrs. A. Schuur	0	0
John Schuurman and Isabel Schuurman (James Sieperda, tenant)	15	12
David Seldeen and Fay Seldeen (see listing under name of Frank Ruggieri)		
Maurice I. Sessler	8	6
Chris Shaffer and Celia I. Shaffer	8	6
Shayman & Wharram, a partnership, consisting of John W. Shayman and Francis O. Wharram	2	2
Shell Oil Company (see listing under name of Margaret F. Slusher)		
Shelter Superior Dairy (see listing under name of Otelia Nelson)		
Tadao Shiba and Harume Shiba, Susumu Shiba, and Mitsuko Shiba	7	6
Yahiko Shiozaki and Kiyoko Shiozaki; Ken Shiozaki and Grace Shiozaki	6	5
Shore-Plotkin Enterprises, Inc. (Shore-Calnevar, Inc., tenant)	0	0
J. E. Siemon	15	12
James Sieperda (see listing under name of John Schuurman)		
Sierra Restaurant Corporation	0	0
Frank Simas and Mabel Simas (Frank Pires, tenant)	11	9
Bennett E. Simmons and Alice Lorraine Simmons, George K. Simmons and Doris June Simmons (Bell Trailer City, tenant)	41	33
Margaret F. Slusher (Shell Oil Company, tenant)	7	6
Lester W. Smith and Donald E. Smith (Lester W. Smith Dairy, tenant)	20	16

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Wirt Smith	14	11
William Smoorenburg and Nick J. Loogman (Smoorenburg & Loogman, a partnership of William Smoorenburg and Nick J. Loogman, operating well facility)	21	17
Leo Snozzi and Sylvia Snozzi	52	42
Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc.	172	138
Somerset Mutual Water Company	2,744	2,195
South Montebello Irrigation District	1,238	990
Southern California Edison Company (Vernon Bacon; Chikami Bros. Farming, consisting of Jack Chikami and Shigeru Chikami; Louis F. De Martini; Armand Lescoulie; C. D. Webster; Kenji Murata; Glenn F. Spiller and Jean H. Spiller; George Yamamoto and Alice Yamamoto, conducting business as Fumi Garden Farms, Inc.; and Salvatore Gutierrez, tenants and licenses)	816	653
Southern California Water Company	18,937	15,150
Southern Service Company, Ltd.	81	65
Henrietta Southfield	4	4
John Southfield	0	0
Southwest Water Company	2,895	2,316
Manuel M. Souza, Sr.; Manuel M. Souza, Jr.; Frank M. Souza and Louie J. Souza (see listing under name of Jack Gonsalves)		
Nelson Souza and Mary Souza	12	10
Glenn F. Spiller and Jean H. Spiller (see also listing under name of Southern California Edison company)	24	19
Farah Sprague	3	3

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Herman F. Staat and Charlotte H. Staat	2	2
James L. Stamps, as to an undivided 80% interest; Addie L. Enfield, as to an undivided 20% interest (Rio Hondo Country Club, tenant)	443	354
Standard Oil Company of California	118	94
J. F. Standley and Myrtle M. Standley	1	1
Star Dust Lands, Inc.	85	68
State of California (included herein are water rights of Fred C. Nelles School for Boys of the State of California Department of the Youth Authority; Metropolitan State Hospital of the State of California Department of Mental Hygiene; and District VII, Division of Highways of the State of California Department of Public Works)	757	606
Stauffer Chemical Company	181	145
John Steele and Clara D. Steele	4	4
Steve Stefani, Jr.	0	0
Steve Stefani, Sr., and Dora Stefani (Henry Baar and Fred Fekkes, tenants)	38	30
Andrew Stellingwerf	0	0
Henry Stellingwerf and Jeanette Stellingwerf	14	11
Henry Sterk and Betty S. Sterk	114	91
V. C. Stiefel	3	3
Sophia J. Stockmal and John F. Stockmal	3	3
William Thomas Stover and Gertrude D. Stover	3	3
Louis Struikman and Alice Struikman (Louis Struikman and Pete Struikman dba Louis Struikman and Son, tenants as to 43 acre feet of water right and 34 acre feet of allowed pumping allocation; and Sidney		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Van Dyke, tenant as to 10 acre feet of water right and 8 acre feet of allowed pumping allocation) (see also below)	53	42
Louis Struikman and Peter Struikman	3	3
Cornelius Struikmans and Ida Struikmans	9	7
Henry Struikmans and Nellie Struikmans	13	10
Henry Struikmans, Jr.	0	0
Suburban Mutual Water Co.	0	0
Suburban Water Systems	3,666	2,933
Kazuo Sumida	2	2
Sun Coast Development Company	0	0
Sun Holding Corporation (see listing under name of Mausoleum Park, Inc.)		
Sunnyside Mausoleum Company	60	48
Sunset Cemetery Association	26	21
E. A. Sutton and Ramona Sutton	39	31
Swift & Company	2,047	1,638
Roy Sybrandy and Anne Sybrandy	29	23
Sykes Realty Co., Floyd G. Marcusson and Albert C. Sykes	2	2
Andy Sytsma and Dorothy Sytsma (Albert Sytsma and Robert Sytsma, doing business as Sytsma Bros., tenants)	20	16
Tarr and McComb Oil Company, Ltd. (Pablo Oropeza, tenant)	86	69
Roy Tashima and Shigeo Tashima	1	1
Fay G. Tawzer and Lawrence R. Tawzer (see listing under name of Fern Ethyl Gordon)		
Dorothy Taylor	0	0
Quentin D. Taylor	0	0

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Carl Teixeira and Evelyn Teixeira	11	9
George S. Teixeira and Laura L. Teixeira	17	14
Harm Te Velde and Zwaantina Te Velde	253	202
Theo Hamm Brewing Co.	150	120
Thirty-Three Forty-Five East Forty-Fifth Street, Inc.	17	14
O. T. Thompson and Drusilla Thompson	20	16
Tract Number One Hundred and Eighty Water Company	1,526	1,221
Tract 349 Mutual Water Company	529	423
Fred Troost and Annie Troost	53	42
Frank W. Tybus and June E. Tybus (see listing under name of Lakewood Pipe Co.)		
Uehling Water Company, Inc.	846	677
Union Development Co., Inc.	12	10
Union Oil Company of California (see listing under name of Florence Hellman Ehrman)		
Union Pacific Railroad Company	656	525
Union Packing Company	100	80
United California Bank (see listing under name of Huntley L. Gordon)		
United Dairymen's Association	1	1
United States Gypsum Company	1,581	1,265
United States Rubber Company	820	656
United States Steel Corporation	176	141
Masaru Uyeda, Hajime Hirashima, and Tadashi Uyeda	12	10
G. A. Van Beek (see listing under name of Art Hop, Sr.)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Bas Van Dam (see listing under name of Gertrude Van Dam)		
Carrie Agnes Van Dam (see listing under name of Bernard William Bootsma)		
Cornelius A. Van Dam and Florence Van Dam	24	19
Dick Van Dam, Jr.	0	0
Gerrit Van Dam and Grace Van Dam (William De Kriek, tenant)	13	10
Gertrude Van Dam (Bas Van Dam, tenant as to 29 acre feet of water right and 23 acre feet of allowed pumping right; and Henry Van Dam, tenant as to 19 acre feet of water right and 15 acre feet of allowed pumping right)	48	38
Hank Van Dam and Jessie Van Dam (Viva Ormonde, tenant)	22	18
Henry Van Dam (see listing under name of Gertrude Van Dam)		
Jacob Vandenberg and Anna Vandenberg (Pete Nauta, tenant)	8	6
August Vandenburg, Ben W. Vandenburg, and Andrew W. Vandenburg (Jan Bokma, tenant)	6	5
John Van Den Raadt	4	4
M. Vander Dussen and Aletta C. Vander Dussen	12	10
Sybrand Vander Dussen and Johanna Vander Dussen	23	18
Helen Goedhart Van Eik (see listing under name of Harry N. Goedhart)		
Cornelius Vander Eyk, aka Case Vander Eyk, and Nelly Vander Eyk, aka Nellie Vander Eyk	7	6
George Van Der Ham and Alice Van Der Ham	10	8

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Huibert Vander Ham and Henrietta Vander Ham	33	26
Joe Vanderham and Cornelia Vanderham	13	10
John Vanderham and Nell M. Vanderham	20	16
Charlie Vander Kooi and Lena Mae Vander Kooi (see also listing under name of Michel Bordato)	13	10
Pete Vander Kooi (see listing under name of Ed Haakma)		
Bert Vander Laan and Stella Vander Laan	10	8
Matt Vander Sys and Johanna Vander Sys	13	10
Bill Vander Vegt and Henny Vander Vegt	18	14
George Vander Vegt and Houjke Vander Vegt	12	10
Harry J. Vander Wall and Marian E. Vander Wall	12	10
Bert Vande Vegte and Lillian Vande Vegte	1	1
Anthony Van Diest	0	0
Jennie Van Diest, as to undivided 1/3 interest; Ernest Van Diest and Rena Van Diest, as to undivided 1/3 interest; and Cornelius Van Diest and Anna Van Diest, as to undivided 1/3 interest. (Van Diest Dairy, tenant)	20	16
Katrena Van Diest and/or Margaret Van Diest	92	74
Henry W. Van Dyk (see listing under name of Henrietta Veenendaal)		
Wiechert Van Dyk and Jennie Van Dyk	13	10
Corty Van Dyke (see listing under name of Charles E. Adams)		
Sidney Van Dyke (see listing under name of Louis Struickman)		

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
William Van Foeken	0	0
Jake Van Haaster and Gerarda Van Haaster	0	0
Arie C. Van Leeuwen (see listing under name of Sam Bouman)		
Gerrit Van Leeuwen of 15405 Shoemaker Road, Norwalk (see listing under name of Pacific Electric Railway Company)		
Henry Van Leeuwen and Caroline P. Van Leeuwen; Gerrit Van Leeuwen of 5948 Lorelei Street, Bellflower, and Ellen Van Leeuwen	1	1
Jake Van Leeuwen, Jr. and Cornelia J. Van Leeuwen (James C. Boogerd and Jake Van Leeuwen, Jr. dba Van Leeuwen & Boogerd, tenants)	9	7
Anthony R. Van Loon (see listing under name of Henry Van Ruiten)		
John Van Nierop and Lily E. Van Nierop	0	0
Henry Van Ruiten and Mary A. Van Ruiten, as to undivided 1/2 interest; and Jake Van Ruiten and Jacoba Van Ruiten, as to undivided 1/2 interest (W. P. Jordan, Anthony R. Van Loon, and Jules Wesselink, tenants)	88	70
Pete Van Ruiten and Mary Van Ruiten (for purposes of clarification, this Mary Van Ruiten is also known as Mrs. Pete Van Ruiten and is not the same individual as sued herein as Mary A. Van Ruiten, who is also known as Mrs. Henry G. Van Ruiten)	38	30
Z. Van Spanje (see listing under name of Fumiko Mitsuuchi)		
Evert Veenendaal and Gertrude Veenendaal (see listing under name of Earl Haringa)		
Henrietta Veenendaal (Henry W. Van Dyk, tenant)	10	8

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Henry Veenendaal and Henrietta Veenendaal	8	6
Joe H. Veenendaal and Margie Veenendaal	34	27
John Veenendaal	0	0
Vehicle Maintenance & Painting Corporation (see listing under name of Nicholas C. Conteas)		
Salvador Velasco	16	13
Mike Veldhuis	0	0
Albert Veldhuizen and Helen Veldhuizen	23	18
Jack Verbree	0	0
Mrs. Klaasje Verburg (Leon Verburg to extent of interest under contract to purchase)	12	10
John C. Verhoeven and Sadie Verhoeven	25	20
Joseph C. Vierra and Caroline Vierra (Joseph C. Vierra and William J. Vierra, doing business as Vierra & Vierra, tenants)	13	10
Sieger Vierstra and Nellie G. Vierstra (Jacob J. Bosma, tenant)	12	10
Virginia Country Club of Long Beach	340	272
Roy Visbeek	0	0
Louis Visser	9	7
Vista Hill Psychiatric Foundation	39	31
Louie Von Ah	0	0
Walnut Irrigation District	154	123
Walnut Park Mutual Water Co.	1,245	996
C. D. Webster (see also listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)	1	1

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Morris Weiss and Bessie Weiss (Wilbur Mellema, tenant) (also see listings under names of Elmo D. Murphy and Emma Engler)	20	16
Wells Fargo Bank as Executor of Estate of Edward H. Heller, Deceased, and as Executor of Estate of Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel, Deceased, and as Trustee under Trust created by the Will of Florence H. Dinkelspiel, Deceased (see listing under name of Florence Hellman Ehrman)		
Jules Wesselink (see listing under name of Henry Van Ruiten)		
West Gateway Mutual Water Co.	105	84
Henry Westra and Hilda Westra	40	32
John D. Westra (see listing under name of Orla Company)		
Francis O. Wharram (see listing under name of Shayman & Wharram)		
Whittier Union High School District	125	100
Arend Z. Wier	14	11
H. Wiersema, aka Harm Wiersema and Pearl Wiersema	16	13
William Wiersma and Elbra Wiersma	7	6
Richard Wigboly (see listing under name of Central Manufacturing District, Inc.)		
Mary Wilcox (see listing under name of Jenkins Realty Mutual Water Co.)		
Ralph P. Williams and Mary Williams	14	11
Wilshire Oil Company of California	1,795	1,436
Melvin L. Wilson and Marie Wilson	1	1
D. P. Winslow and Dorothy C. Winslow (Berton Elson, tenant)	15	12

Name	Total Water Right	Allowed Pumping Allocation
Helene K. Winters	1	1
Fred E. Wiseman and Grayce Anna Wiseman	2	2
Helen Wolfsberger and Christine Joseph	2	2
Volney Womack	0	0
Cho Shee Woo (Hong Woo and Ngorn Seung Woo, as agents of property for Cho Shee Woo)	20	16
Gerrit Wybenga and Rena Wybenga	10	8
George Yamamoto and Alice Yamamoto, also known as Fumi Yamamoto (Fumi Garden Farms, Inc., tenant) (see also listing under name of Southern California Edison Company)	17	14
Paul N. Yokota and Miyo Yokota	4	4
Minoru Yoshijima (see listing under name of Kazuo Hatanaka)		
Frank Yoshioka	0	0
Maxine Young	3	3
Mrs. A. Zandvliet also known as Anna A. Zandvliet	8	6
Arnold Zeilstra and Nellie Zeilstra	6	5
George Zivelonghi and Antonio Zivelonghi	121	97
Dick Zuidervaart and Janna Zuidervaart (Artesia Milling Company, tenant)	1	1
Andy Zylstra	0	0
Zylstra Bros. a partnership consisting of Lammert Zylstra and William Zylstra (see listing under name of John H. Coito)		
John Zylstra and Leonard J. Zylstra, doing business as The Zylstra Dairy	22	18
Leonard Zylstra (not the same person as Leonard J. Zylstra	0	0

4. Transition in Administrative Year - Application. "Year" and "Administrative Year" as used throughout this judgment shall mean the water year; provided that with the first fiscal year (July 1 - June 30) commencing at least four months after the "Amended Judgment" became final, and thereafter, said words shall mean the fiscal year. Since this will provide a transitional Administrative year of nine months, October 1 - June 30, ("short year" hereafter), notwithstanding the finding and determinations in the annual Watermaster report for the then last preceding water year, the Allowed Pumping Allocations of the parties and the quantity which Defendant City of Los Angeles is annually permitted to extract from Central Basin for said short year shall be based on three-quarters of the otherwise allowable quantity. During said short year, because of hardships that might otherwise result, any overextractions by a party shall be deemed pursuant to paragraph 2, Subpart B of Part III of this judgment (p. 61), and it shall be deemed that the Watermaster has made the determination of unreasonable hardship to which reference is therein made.

II. APPOINTMENT OF WATERMASTER; WATERMASTER ADMINISTRATION PROVISIONS. Department of Water Resources of the State of California is hereby appointed Watermaster, for an indefinite term, but subject to removal by the Court, to administer this judgment and shall have the following powers, duties and responsibilities:

1. Duties, Powers and Responsibilities of Watermaster. In order to assist the Court in the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this judgment and to keep the Court

fully advised in the premises, the Watermaster shall have the following duties, powers and responsibilities in addition to those before or hereafter provided in this judgment:

(a) Watermaster May Require Reports, Information and Records. To require of parties the furnishing of such reports, information and records as may be reasonably necessary to determine compliance or lack of compliance by any party with the provisions of this judgment.

(b) Requirement of Measuring Devices. To require all parties or any reasonable classification of parties owning or operating any facilities for the extraction of ground water from Central Basin to install and maintain at all times in good working order at such party's own expense, appropriate measuring devices at such times and as often as may be reasonable under the circumstances and to calibrate or test such devices.

(c) Inspections by Watermaster. To make inspections of ground water production facilities and measuring devices at such times and as often as may be reasonable under the circumstances and to calibrate or test such devices.

(d) Annual Report. The Watermaster shall prepare, file with the Court and mail to each of the parties on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the end of the preceding Administrative year, an annual report for such year, the scope of which shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. Ground Water Extractions
2. Exchange Pool Operation
3. Use of Imported Water

4. Violations of Judgment and Corrective Action Taken

5. Change of Ownership of Total Water Rights

6. Watermaster Administration Costs

7. Recommendations, if any.

(e) Annual Budget and Appeal Procedure in Relation Thereto. The Watermaster shall annually prepare a tentative budget for each Administrative year stating the anticipated expense for administering the provisions of this judgment. The Watermaster shall mail a copy of said tentative budget to each of the parties hereto at least 60 days before the beginning of each Administrative year. For the first Administrative year of operation under this judgment, if the Watermaster is unable to meet the above time requirement, the Watermaster shall mail said copies as soon as possible. If any party hereto has any objection to said tentative budget, it shall present the same in writing to the Watermaster within 15 days after the date of mailing of said tentative budget by the Watermaster. If no objections are received within said period, the tentative budget shall become the final budget. If objections are received, the Watermaster shall, within 10 days thereafter, consider such objections, prepare a final budget and mail a copy thereof to each party hereto, together with a statement of the amount assessed to each party. Any party may apply to the Court within 15 days after the mailing of such final budget for a revision thereof based on specific objections thereto. The parties hereto shall make the payments otherwise required of them to the Watermaster even though such a request for revision has been filed with the Court. Upon any revision by the Court the

Watermaster shall either remit to the parties their prorata portions of any reduction in the budget, or credit their accounts with respect to their budget assessments for the next ensuing Administrative year, as the Court shall direct.

The amount to be assessed to each party shall be determined as follows: If that portion of the final budget to be assessed to the parties is equal to or less than $20.00 per party then the cost shall be equally apportioned among the parties. If that portion of the final budget to be assessed to parties is greater than $20.00 per party then each party shall be assessed a minimum of $20.00. The amount of revenue expected to be received through the foregoing minimum assessments shall be deducted from that portion of the final budget to be assessed to the parties and the balance shall be assessed to the parties having Allowed Pumping Allocations, such balance being divided among them proportionately in accordance with their respective Allowed Pumping Allocations.

Payment of the assessment provided for herein, subject to adjustment by the Court as provided, shall be made by each such party prior to beginning of the Administrative year to which the assessment relates, or within 40 days after the mailing of the tentative budget, whichever is later. If such payment by any party is not made on or before said date, the Watermaster shall add a penalty of 5% thereof to such party's statement. Payment required of any party hereunder may be enforced by execution issued out of the Court, or as may be provided by order hereinafter made by the Court, or by other proceedings by the Watermaster or by any party hereto on the Watermaster's behalf.

Any money unexpended at the end of any Administrative year shall be applied to the budget of the next succeeding Administrative year.

Notwithstanding the above, no part of the budget of the Watermaster shall be assessed to the Plaintiff District or to any party who has not extracted water from Central Basin for a period of two successive Administrative years prior to the Administrative year in which the tentative budget should be mailed by the Watermaster under the provisions of this subparagraph (e).

(f) Rules. The Watermaster may adopt and amend from time to time such rules as may be reasonably necessary to carry out its duties, powers and responsibilities under the provisions of this judgment. The rules shall be effective on such date after the mailing thereof to the parties as is specified by the Watermaster, but not sooner than 30 days after such mailing.

2. Use of Facilities and Data Collected by Other Governmental Agencies. The Watermaster is directed not to duplicate the collection of data relative to conditions of the Central Basin which is then being collected by one or more governmental agencies, but where necessary the Watermaster may collect supplemental data. Where it appears more economical to do so, the Watermaster is directed to use such facilities of other governmental agencies as are available to it under either no cost or cost agreements with respect to the receipt of reports, billings to parties, mailings to parties, and similar matters.

3. Appeal from Watermaster Decisions Other Than With Respect to Budget. Any party interested therein who has objection to any rule, determination, order or finding made by the Watermaster, may make objection thereto in writing delivered to the Watermaster within 30 days after the date the Watermaster mails written notice of the making of such rule, determination, order or finding, and within 30 days after such delivery the Watermaster shall consider said objection and shall amend or affirm his rule, determination, order or finding and shall give notice thereof to all parties. Any such party may file with the Court within 30 days from the date of said notice any objection to such rule, determination, order or finding of the Watermaster and bring the same on for hearing before the Court at such time as the Court may direct, after first having served said objection upon all other parties. The Court may affirm, modify, amend or overrule any such rule, determination, order or finding of the Watermaster. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to budgetary matters, as to which the appellate procedure has heretofore been set forth. Any objection under this paragraph shall not stay the rule, determination, order or finding of the Watermaster. However, the Court, by ex parte order, may provide for a stay thereof on application of any interested party on or after the date that any such party delivers to the Watermaster any written objection.

4. Effect of Non-Compliance by Watermaster With Time Provisions. Failure of the Watermaster to perform any duty, power or responsibility set forth in this judgment within the time limitation herein set forth shall not deprive the

Watermaster of authority to subsequently discharge such duty, power or responsibility, except to the extent that any such failure by the Watermaster may have rendered some otherwise required act by a party impossible.

III. PROVISIONS FOR PHYSICAL SOLUTION TO MEET THE WATER REQUIREMENTS IN CENTRAL BASIN. In order to provide flexibility to the injunction set forth in Part I of the judgment, and to assist in a physical solution to meet water requirements in Central Basin, the injunction so set forth is subject to the following provisions.

A. Carryover of Portion of Allowed Pumping Allocation.

(1) Each party adjudged to have a Total Water Right or water rights and who, during a particular Administrative year, does not extract from Central Basin a total quantity equal to such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation for the particular Administrative year, less any allocated subscriptions by such party to the Exchange Pool, or plus any allocated requests by such party for purchase of Exchange Pool water, is permitted to carry over (the "One Year Carryover") from such Administrative year the right to extract from Central Basin in the next succeeding Administrative year so much of said total quantity as it did not extract in the particular Administrative year, not to exceed 20% of such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation, or 20 acre feet, whichever of said 20% or 20 acre feet is the larger.

(2) Following the declaration of a Declared Water Emergency and until the Declared Water Emergency ends either

by expiration or by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District, each party adjudged to have a Total Water Right or water rights and who, during a particular Administrative year, does not extract from Central Basin a total quantity equal to such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation for the particular Administrative year, less any allocated subscriptions by such party to the Exchange Pool, or plus any allocated requests by such party for purchase of Exchange Pool water, is permitted to carry over (the "Drought Carryover") from such Administrative year the right to extract from Central Basin so much of said total quantity as it did not extract during the period of the Declared Water Emergency, to the extent such quantity exceeds the One Year Carryover, not to exceed an additional 35% of such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation, or additional 35 acre feet, whichever of said 35% or 35 acre feet is the larger. Carryover amounts shall first be allocated to the One Year Carryover and any remaining carryover amount for that year shall be allocated to the Drought Carryover.

(3) No further amounts shall be added to the Drought Carryover following the end of the Declared Water Emergency, provided however that in the event another Declared Water Emergency is declared, additional Drought Carryover may be added, to the extent such additional Drought Carryover would not cause the total Drought Carryover to exceed the limits set forth above.

(4) The Drought Carryover shall be supplemental to and shall not affect any previous drought carryover acquired by a party pursuant to previous order of the court.

B. When Over-extractions May be Permitted.

1. Underestimation of Requirements for Water. Any party hereto having an Allowed Pumping Allocation and not in violation of any provision of this judgment may extract in an Administrative year an additional quantity of water not to exceed: (a) 20% of such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation or 20 acre feet, whichever is greater, and (b) any amount in addition thereto which may be approved in advance by the Watermaster.

2. Reductions in Allowed Pumping Allocations in Succeeding Years to Compensate for Permissible Overextractions. Any such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation for the following Administrative year shall be reduced by the amount over-extracted pursuant to paragraph 1 above, provided that if the Watermaster determines that such reduction in the party's Allowed Pumping Allocation in one Administrative year will impose upon such a party an unreasonable hardship, the said reduction in said party's Allowed Pumping Allocation shall be prorated over a period of five (5) Administrative years succeeding that in which the excessive extractions by the party occurred. Application for such relief to the Watermaster must be made not later than the 40th day after the end of the Administrative year in which such excessive pumping occurred. Watermaster shall grant such relief if such over-extraction, or any portion thereof, occurred during a period of Declared Water Emergency.

3. Reductions in Allowed Pumping Allocations for the Next Succeeding Administrative Year to Compensate for Overpumping. Whenever a party over-extracts in excess of 20% of such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation, or 20 acre feet, whichever is greater, and such excess has not been approved in advance by the Watermaster, then such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation for the following Administrative year shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to its total over-extractions in the particular Administrative year in which it occurred.

4. Reports of Certain Over-extractions to the Court. Whenever a party over-extracts in excess of 20% of such party's Allowed Pumping Allocation, or 20 acre feet, whichever is greater, without having obtained prior approval of the Watermaster, such shall constitute a violation of the judgment and the Watermaster shall make a written report to the Court for such action as the Court may deem necessary. Such party shall be subject to such injunctive and other processes and action as the Court might otherwise take with regard to any other violation of such judgment.

5. Effect of Over-extractions on Rights. Any party who over-extracts from Central Basin in any Administrative year shall not acquire any additional rights by reason of such over-extractions; nor, shall any required reductions in extractions during any subsequent years reduce the Total Water Right or water rights of any party to the extent said over-extractions are in compliance with paragraph 1 above.

6. Pumping Under Agreement With Plaintiff During Periods of Emergency. Plaintiff overlies Central Basin and

engages in activities of replenishing the ground waters thereof. Plaintiff by resolution has appropriated for use during emergencies the quantity of 17,000 acre feet of imported and reclaimed water replenished by it into Central Basin, and pursuant to such resolution Plaintiff reserves the right to use or cause the use of such quantity during such emergency periods.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this judgment, parties who are water purveyors (including successors in interest) are authorized to enter into agreements with Plaintiff under which such water purveyors may exceed their respective Allowed Pumping Allocations for the particular administrative year when the following conditions are met:

(1) Plaintiff is in receipt of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California ("MWD") that there is an actual or immediately threatened temporary shortage of MWD's imported water supply compared to MWD's needs, or a temporary inability to deliver MWD's imported water supply throughout its area, which will be alleviated by overpumping from Central Basin.

(2) The Board of Directors of both Plaintiff and Central Basin Municipal Water District by resolutions concur in the resolution of MWD's Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors of Plaintiff finds in its resolution that the average minimum elevation of water surface among those wells in the Montebello Forebay of the Central Basin designated as Los Angeles County Flood Control District Wells Nos. 1601T, 1564P, 1615P,

and 1626L, is at least 43.7 feet above sea level. This computation shall be based upon the most recent "static readings" taken, which shall have been taken not more than four weeks prior. Should any of the wells designated above become destroyed or otherwise be in a condition so that readings cannot be made, or the owner prevent their use for such readings the Board of Directors of the Plaintiff may, upon appropriate engineering recommendation substitute such other well or wells as it may deem appropriate.

(3) In said resolution, Plaintiff's Board of Directors sets a public hearing, and notice of the time, place and date thereof (which may be continued from time to time without further notice) is given by First Class Mail to the current designees of the parties, filed and served in accordance with Part V, paragraph 3 of this Judgment. Said notice shall be mailed at least five (5) days before the scheduled hearing date.

(4) At said public hearing, parties (including successors in interest) are given full opportunity to be heard, and at the conclusion thereof the Board of Directors of Plaintiff by resolution decides to proceed with agreements under this Part III-B.

(5) For purposes of this Part III-B, "water purveyors" mean those parties (and successors in interest) which sell water to the public whether regulated public utilities, mutual water companies or public entities, which have a connection or connections for the taking

of imported water of MWD, or access to imported water of MWD through a connection, and which normally supply part of their customer's needs with such imported water.

(b) All such agreements shall be subject to the following requirements, and such others as Plaintiff's Board of Directors shall require:

(1) They shall be of uniform content except as to quantity involved, and any special provisions considered necessary or desirable with respect to local hydrological conditions or good hydrologic practice.

(2) They shall be offered to all water purveyors, excepting those which Plaintiff's Board of Directors determine should not over pump because such over pumping would occur in undesirable proximity to a sea water barrier project designed to forestall sea water intrusion, or within or in undesirable proximity to an area within Central Basin wherein groundwater levels are at an elevation where over pumping is under all the circumstances then undesirable.

(3) The maximum terms for the agreements shall be four months, which agreements shall commence on the same date and end on the same date (and which may be executed at any time within the four month period), unless an extension thereof is authorized by the Court, under Part IV of this judgment.

(4) They shall contain provisions that the water purveyor executing the agreement pay to the Plaintiff a

price in addition to the applicable replenishment assessment determined on the following formula. The normal price per acre-foot of Central Basin Municipal Water District's (CBMWD) treated domestic and municipal water, as "normal" price of such category of water is defined in Part C, paragraph 10 (price to be paid for Exchange Pool Water) as of the beginning of the contract term less the deductions set forth in said paragraph 10 for the administrative year in which the contract term commences. The agreement shall provide for adjustments in the first of said components for any proportional period of the contract term during which the CBMWD said normal price is changed, and if the agreement straddles two administrative years, the said deductions shall be adjusted for any proportionate period of the contract term in which the amount thereof or of either subcomponent changes for purposes of said paragraph 10. Any price for a partial acre-foot shall be computed prorata. Payments shall be due and payable on the principle that over extractions under the agreement are of the last water pumped in the fiscal year, and shall be payable as the agreement shall provide.

(5) They shall contain provisions that:

(a) All of such agreements (but not less than all) shall be subject to termination by Plaintiff if, in the Judgment of Plaintiff's Board of Directors, the conditions or threatened conditions upon which they

were based have abated to the extent over extractions are no longer considered necessary; and (b) that any individual agreement or agreements may be terminated if the Plaintiff's Board of Directors finds that adverse hydrologic circumstances have developed as a result of over extractions by any water purveyor or purveyors which have executed said agreements, or for any other reason that Plaintiff's Board of Directors finds good and sufficient.

(c) Other matters applicable to such agreements and over pumping thereunder are as follows, without need for express provisions in the agreements;

(1) The quantity of over pumping permitted shall be additional to that which the water purveyor could otherwise over pump under this Judgment.

(2) The total quantity of permitted over pumping under all said agreements during said four months shall not exceed Seventeen thousand (17,000) acre feet, but the individual water purveyor shall not be responsible or affected by any violation of this requirement. That total is additional to over extractions otherwise permitted under this Judgment.

(3) Only one four month period may be utilized by Plaintiff in entering into such agreements, as to any one emergency or continuation thereof declared by MWD's Board of Directors under paragraph 6(a).

(4) Plaintiff may utilize the ex parte provisions of Part IV of this Judgment in lieu of the authority

contained herein (which ex parte provisions are not limited as to time, nature of relief, or terms of any agreements), but neither Plaintiff nor any other party shall utilize both as to any one such emergency or continuation thereof.

(5) If any party claims it is being damaged or threatened with damage by the over extractions by any party to such an agreement, the first party or the Watermaster may seek appropriate action of the Court for termination of any such agreement upon notice of hearing to the party complaining, to the party to said agreement, to the plaintiff, and to any parties who have filed a request for special notice. Any termination shall not affect the obligation of the party to make payments under the agreement for over extractions which did occur thereunder.

(6) Plaintiff shall maintain separate accounting of the proceeds from payments made pursuant to agreements entered into under this part. Said fund shall be utilized solely for purposes of replenishment in replacement of waters in Central Basin and West Basin. Plaintiff shall as soon as practicable cause replenishment in Central Basin by the amounts to be overproduced pursuant to this Paragraph 6 commencing at Page 63, whether through spreading, injection, or in lieu agreements.

(7) Over extractions pursuant to the agreements shall not be subject to the "make up" provisions of the

Judgment as amended, provided that if any party fails to make payments as required by the agreement, Plaintiff may require such "make up" under Paragraph 3, Subpart B, Part III of the Judgment (Page 62).

(8) Water Purveyor under any such agreement may, and is encouraged to enter into appropriate arrangements with customers who have water rights in Central Basin under or pursuant to this Judgment whereby the Water Purveyor will be assisted in meeting the objectives of the agreement.

(9) Nothing in this Paragraph 6 limits the exercise of the reserved jurisdiction of the court except as provided in subparagraph (c) (4) above.

7. Exemption for Extractors of Contaminated Groundwater. Any party herein may petition the Replenishment District for a Non-consumptive Water Use Permit as part of a project to remedy or ameliorate groundwater contamination. If the petition is granted as set forth in this part, the petitioner may extract the groundwater as permitted hereinafter, without the production counting against the petitioner's production rights.

(a) If the Board of the Replenishment District determines by Resolution that there is a problem of groundwater contamination that a proposed program will remedy or ameliorate, an operator may make extractions of groundwater to remedy or ameliorate that problem without the production counting against the petitioner's production rights if the water is not applied to beneficial surface use, its extractions are made in compliance with all the terms and conditions of the Board Resolution, and

the Board has determined in the Resolution either of the following:

(1) The groundwater to be extracted is unusable and cannot be economically treated or blended for use with other water.

(2) The proposed program involves extraction of usable water in the same quantity as will be returned to the underground without degradation of quality.

(b) The Resolution may provide those terms and conditions the Board deems appropriate, including, but not limited to, restrictions on the quantity of the extractions to be so exempted, limitations on time, periodic reviews, requirement of submission of test results from a Board-approved laboratory, and any other relevant terms or conditions.

(c) Upon written notice to the operator involved, the Board may rescind or modify its Resolution. The rescission or modification of the Resolution shall apply to groundwater extractions occurring more than ten days after the rescission or modification. Notice of rescission or modification shall be either mailed first class mail, postage prepaid, at least two weeks prior to the meeting of the Board at which the rescission or modification will be made to the address of record of the operator or personally delivered two weeks prior to the meeting.

(d) The Board's decision to grant, deny, modify or revoke a permit or to interrupt or stop a permitted project may be appealed to this court within thirty days of the notice thereof to the applicant and upon thirty days notice to the designees of all parties herein.

(e) The Replenishment District shall monitor and periodically inspect the project for compliance with the terms and conditions for any permit issued pursuant to these provisions.

(f) No party shall recover costs from any other party herein ~~on~~ in connection with ~~determinators~~ determinations made with respect to this part.

C. Exchange Pool Provisions.

(1) Definitions.

For purposes of these Exchange Pool provisions, the following words and terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Exchange Pool" is the arrangement hereinafter set forth whereby certain of the parties, ("Exchangees") may, notwithstanding the other provisions of the judgment, extract additional water from Central Basin to meet their needs, and certain other of the parties ("Exchangors"), reduce their extractions below their Allowed Pumping Allocations in order to permit such additional extractions by others.

(b) "Exchangor" is one who offers, voluntarily or otherwise, pursuant to subsequent provisions, to reduce its extractions below its Allowed Pumping Allocation in order to permit such additional extractions by others.

(c) "Exchangee" is one who requests permission to extract additional water from Central Basin.

(d) "Undue hardship" means unusual and severe economic or operational hardship, other than that arising (i) by reason of any differential in quality that might exist between water extracted from Central Basin and water available for importation

or (ii) by reason of any difference in cost to a party in subscribing to the Exchange Pool and reducing its extractions of water from Central Basin in an equivalent amount as opposed to extracting any such quantity itself.

2. Parties Who May Purchase Water Through the Exchange Pool. Any party not having existing facilities for the taking of imported water as of the beginning of any Administrative year, and any party having such facilities as of the beginning of any Administrative year who is unable, without undue hardship, to obtain, take, and put to beneficial use, through its distribution system or systems existing as of the beginning of the particular Administrative year, imported water in a quantity which, when added to its Allowed Pumping Allocation for that particular Administrative year, will meet its estimated needs for that particular Administrative year, may purchase water from the Exchange Pool, subject to the limitations contained in this Subpart C of this Part III (Subpart "C" hereinafter).

3. Procedure for Purchasing Exchange Pool Water. Not later than the 40th day following the commencement of each Administrative year, each such party desiring to purchase water from the Exchange Pool shall file with the Watermaster a request to so purchase, setting forth the amount of water in acre feet that such party estimates that it will require during the then current Administrative year in excess of the total of:

(a) Its Allowed Pumping Allocation for that particular Administrative year; and

(b) The imported water, if any, which it estimates it will be able, without undue hardship, to obtain, take and put to

beneficial use, through its distribution system or systems existing as of the beginning of that particular Administrative year.

Any party who as of the beginning of any Administrative year has existing facilities for the taking of imported water and who makes a request to purchase from the Exchange Pool must provide with such request substantiating data and other proof which, together with any further data and other proof requested by the Watermaster, establishes that such party is unable without undue hardship, to obtain, take and put to beneficial use through its said distribution system or systems a sufficient quantity of imported water which, when added to its said Allowed Pumping Allocation for the particular Administrative year, will meet its estimated needs. As to any such party, the Watermaster shall make a determination whether the party has so established such inability, which determination shall be subject to review by the court under the procedure set forth in Part II of this judgment. Any party making a request to purchase from the Exchange Pool shall either furnish such substantiating data and other proof, or a statement that such party had no existing facilities for the taking of imported water as of the beginning of that Administrative year, and in either event a statement of the basis for the quantity requested to be purchased.

4. Subscriptions to Exchange Pool.

(a) Required Subscription. Each party having existing facilities for the taking of imported water as of the beginning of any Administrative year hereby subscribed to the Exchange Pool for purposes of meeting Category (a) requests thereon, as more

particularly defined in paragraph 5 of this Subpart C, twenty percent (20%) of its Allowed Pumping Allocation, or the quantity of imported water which it is able, without undue hardship, to obtain, take and put to beneficial use through its distribution system or systems existing as of the beginning of the particular Administrative year in addition to such party's own estimated needs for imported water during that water year, whichever is the lesser. A party's subscription under this subparagraph (a) and subparagraph (b) of this paragraph 4 is sometimes hereinafter referred to as a 'required subscription'.

(b) Report to Watermaster by Parties with Connections and Unable to Subscribe 20%. Any party having existing facilities for the taking of imported water and estimating that it will be unable, without undue hardship, in that Administrative year to obtain, take and put to beneficial use through its distribution system or systems existing as of the beginning of that Administrative year, sufficient imported water to further reduce its extractions from the Central Basin by twenty percent (20%) of its Allowed Pumping Allocation for purposes of providing water to the Exchange Pool must furnish not later than the 40th day following the commencement of such Administrative year substantiating data and other proof which, together with any further data and other proof requested by the Watermaster, establishes said inability or such party shall be deemed to have subscribed twenty percent (20%) of its Allowed Pumping Allocation for the purpose of providing water to the Exchange Pool. As to any such party so contending such inability, the Watermaster shall make a determination whether the party has so established such

inability, which determination shall be subject to review by the Court under the procedure set forth in Part II of this judgment.

(c) Voluntary Subscriptions. Any party, whether or not having facilities for the taking of imported water, who desires to subscribe to the Exchange Pool a quantity or further quantity of its Allowed Pumping Allocation, may so notify the Watermaster in writing of the quantity of such offer on or prior to the 40th day following the commencement of the particular Administrative year. Such subscriptions are referred to hereinafter as "voluntary subscriptions." Any Exchangor who desires that any part of its otherwise required subscription not needed to fill Category (a) requests shall be available for Category (b) requests may so notify the Watermaster in writing on or prior to said 40th day. If all of that Exchangor's otherwise required subscription is not needed in order to fill Category (a) requests, the remainder of such required subscription not so used, or such part thereof as such Exchangor may designate, shall be deemed to be a voluntary subscription.

5. Limitations on Purchases of Exchange Pool Water and Allocation of Requests to Purchase Exchange Pool Water Among Exchangors.

(a) Categories of Requests. Two categories of Exchange Pool requests are established as follows:

(1) Category (a) requests. The quantity requested by each Exchangee, whether or not that Exchangee has an Allowed Pumping Allocation, which quantity is not in excess of 150% of its Allowed Pumping Allocation, if any, or 100 acre feet, whichever is greater. Requests or portions thereof within the

above criteria are sometimes hereinafter referred to as "Category (a) requests."

(2) Category (b) requests. The quantity requested by each Exchangee having an Allowed Pumping Allocation to the extent the request is in excess of 150% of that Allowed Pumping Allocation or 100 acre feet, whichever is greater, and the quantity requested by each Exchangee having no Allowed Pumping Allocation to the extent the request is in excess of 100 acre feet. Portions of requests within the above criteria are sometimes hereinafter referred to as "Category (b) requests."

(b) Filling of Category (a) Requests. All Exchange Pool subscriptions, required and voluntary, shall be available to fill Category (a) requests. Category (a) requests shall be filled first from voluntary subscriptions, and if voluntary subscriptions should be insufficient to fill all Category (a) requests required subscriptions shall be then utilized to fill Category (a) requests. All Category (a) requests shall be first filled before any Category (b) requests are filled.

(c) Filling of Category (b) Requests. To the extent that voluntary subscriptions have not been utilized in filling Category (a) requests, Category (b) requests shall be filled only out of any remaining voluntary subscriptions. Required subscriptions will then be utilized for the filling of any remaining Category (b) requests.

(d) Allocation of Requests to Subscriptions When Available Subscriptions Exceed Requests. In the event the quantity of subscriptions available for any category of requests exceeds those requests in that category, or exceeds the remainder

of those requests in that category, such requests shall be filled out of such subscriptions proportionately in relation to the quantity of each subscription.

(e) Allocation of Subscriptions to Category (b) Requests in the Event of Shortage of Subscriptions. In the event available subscriptions are insufficient to meet Category (b) requests, available subscriptions shall be allocated to each request in the proportion that the particular request bears to the total requests of the particular category.

6. Additional Voluntary Subscriptions. If subscriptions available to meet the requests of Exchangees are insufficient to meet all requests, additional voluntary subscriptions may be solicited and received from parties by the Watermaster. Such additional subscriptions shall be allocated first to Category (a) requests to the extent unfilled, and next to Category (b) requests to the extent unfilled. All allocations are to be otherwise in the same manner as earlier provided in paragraph 5 (a) through 5 (e) inclusive.

7. Effect if Category (a) Requests Exceed Available Subscriptions, Both Required and Voluntary. In the event that the quantity of subscriptions available to fill Category (a) requests is less than the total quantity of such requests, the Exchangees may, nonetheless, extract the full amount of their Category (a) requests otherwise approved by the Watermaster as if sufficient subscriptions were available. The amounts received by the Watermaster on account of that portion of the approved requests in excess of the total quantities available from Exchangors shall either be paid by the Watermaster to Central &

West Basin Water Replenishment District in trust for the purpose of purchasing imported water and spreading the same in Central Basin for replenishment thereof, or credited to an account of said Plaintiff District on the books of the Watermaster, at the option of said Plaintiff District. Thereafter said Plaintiff District may, at any time, withdraw said funds or any part thereof so credited in trust for the aforesaid purpose, or may by the 40th day of any Administrative year notify the Watermaster that it desires all or any portion of said funds to be expended by the Watermaster for the purchase of water available from subscriptions by Exchangors in the event the total quantity of such subscriptions exceeds the total quantity of approved requests by parties to purchase Exchange Pool water. To the extent that there is such an excess of available subscriptions over requests and to the extent that the existing credit in favor of Plaintiff District is sufficient to purchase such excess quantity at the price established for Exchange Pool purchases during that Administrative year, the account of the Plaintiff District shall be debited and the money shall be paid to the Exchangors in the same manner as if another party had made such purchase as an Exchangee. The Plaintiff District shall not extract any such Exchange Pool water so purchased.

8. Additional Pumping by Exchangees Pursuant to Exchange Pool Provisions. An Exchangee may extract from Central Basin in addition to its Allowed Pumping Allocation for a particular Administrative year that quantity of water which it has requested to purchase from the Exchange Pool during that Administrative year and which has been allocated to it pursuant

to the provisions of paragraphs 5, 6 and 7. The first pumping by an Exchangee in any Administrative year shall be deemed to be pumping of the party's allocation of Exchange Pool water.

9. Reduction in Pumping by Exchangors. Each Exchangor shall in each Administrative year reduce its extractions of water from Central Basin below its Allowed Pumping Allocation for the particular year in a quantity equal to the quantity of Exchange Pool requests allocated to it pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Subpart C.

10. Price to be Paid for Exchange Pool Water. The price to be paid by Exchangees and to be paid to Exchangors per acre foot for required and voluntary subscriptions of Exchangors utilized to fill requests on the Exchange Pool by Exchangees shall be the dollar amount computed as follows by the Watermaster for each Administrative year. The "normal" price as of the beginning of the Administrative year charged by Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD) for treated MWD (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California) water used for domestic and municipal purposes shall be determined, and if on that date there are any changes scheduled during that Administrative year in CBMWD's "normal" price for such category of water, the weighted daily "normal" CBMWD price shall be determined and used in lieu of the beginning such price; and there shall be deducted from such beginning or weighted price, as the case may be, the "incremental cost of pumping water in Central Basin" at the beginning of the Administrative year and any then current rate or rates, of assessments levied on the pumping of ground water in Central Basin by Plaintiff District and any other governmental

agency. The "normal" price charged by CBMWD shall be the highest price of CBMWD for normal service excluding any surcharge or higher rate for emergency deliveries or otherwise failing to comply with CBMWD rates and regulations relating to earlier deliveries. The "incremental cost of pumping water in Central Basin" as of the beginning of the Administrative year shall be deemed to be the Southern California Edison Company Schedule No. PA-1 rate per kilowatt-hour, including all adjustments and all uniform authorized additions to the basic rate, multiplied by 560 kilowatt-hours per acre-foot, rounded to the nearest dollar (which number of kilowatt-hours has been determined to represent the average energy consumption to pump an acre-foot of water in Central Basin). In applying said PA-1 rate the charge per kilowatt-hour under the schedule shall be employed and if there are any rate blocks then the last rate block shall be employed. Should a change occur in Edison schedule designations, the Watermaster shall employ that applicable to motors used for pumping water by municipal utilities.

11. Carry-over of Exchange Pool Purchases by Exchangees. An Exchangee who does not extract from Central Basin in a particular Administrative year a quantity of water equal to the total of (a) its Allowed Pumping Allocation for that particular Administrative year, reduced by any authorized amount of carry-over into the next succeeding Administrative year pursuant to the provisions of Subpart A of Part III of this judgment, and (b) the quantity that it purchased from the Exchange Pool for that particular Administrative year, may carry over into the next succeeding Administrative year the right to

extract from Central Basin a quantity equal to the difference between said total and the quantity actually extracted in that Administrative year, but not exceeding the quantity purchased from the Exchange Pool for that Administrative year. Any such carry-over shall be in addition to that provided in said Subpart A of Part III.

If the 'Basinwide Average Exchange Pool Price' in the next succeeding Administrative year exceeds the 'Exchange Pool Price' in the previous Administrative year any such Exchangee exercising such carry-over rights hereinabove provided shall pay to the Watermaster, forthwith upon the determination of the 'Exchange Pool Price' in said succeeding Administrative year, and as a condition to such carry-over rights, an additional amount determined by multiplying the number of acre feet of carry-over by the difference in 'Exchange Pool Price' as between the two Administrative years. Such additional payment shall be miscellaneous income to the Watermaster which shall be applied by him against that share of the Watermaster's budget to be paid by the parties to this Agreement for the second Administrative year succeeding that in which the Exchange Pool water was so purchased.

12. Notification by Watermaster to Exchangors and Exchangees of Exchange Pool Requests and Allocations Thereof and Price of Exchange Pool Water. Not later than the 65th day after the commencement of each Administrative year, the Watermaster shall determine and notify all Exchangors and Exchangees of the total of the allocated requests for Exchange Pool water and shall provide a schedule divided into categories of requests showing

the quantity allocated to each Exchangee and a schedule of the allocation of the total Exchange Pool requirements among the Exchangors. Such notification shall also advise Exchangors and Exchangees of the prices to be paid to Exchangors for subscriptions utilized and the Exchange Pool Price for that Administrative year as determined by the Watermaster. The determinations of the Watermaster in this regard shall be subject to review by the Court in accordance with the procedure set forth in Part II of this judgment.

13. Payment by Exchangees. Each Exchangee shall, on or prior to last day of the third month of each Administrative year, pay to the Watermaster one-quarter of said price per acre-foot multiplied by the number of acre feet of such party's approved request and shall, on or before the last day of each of the next succeeding three months, pay a like sum to the Watermaster. Such amounts must be paid by each Exchangee regardless of whether or not it in fact extracts or uses any of the water it has requested to purchase from the Exchange Pool.

14. Payments to Exchangors. As soon as possible after receipt of moneys from Exchangees, the Watermaster shall remit to the Exchangors their prorata portions of the amount so received in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10 above.

15. Delinquent Payments. Any amounts not paid on or prior to any due date above shall carry interest at the rate of 1% per month or any part of a month. Any amounts required to be so paid may be enforced by the equitable powers of the Court, including, but not limited to, the injunctive process of the Court. In addition thereto, the Watermaster, as Trustee for the

Exchangors, may enforce such payment by any appropriate legal action, and shall be entitled to recover as additional damages reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in connection therewith. If any Exchangee shall fail to make any payments required of it on or before 30 days after the last payment is due, including any accrued interest, said party shall thenceforward not be entitled to purchase water from the Exchange Pool in any succeeding Administrative year except upon order of the Court, upon such conditions as the Court may impose.

IV. CONTINUING JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

The Court hereby reserves continuing jurisdiction and upon application of any interested party, or upon its own motion, may review and redetermine the following matters and any matters incident thereto:

(a) Its determination of the permissible level of extractions from Central Basin in relation to achieving a balanced basin and an economic utilization of Central Basin for ground water storage, taking into account any then anticipated artificial replenishment of Central Basin by governmental agencies for the purpose of alleviating what would otherwise be annual overdrafts upon Central Basin and all other relevant factors.

(b) Whether in accordance with applicable law any party has lost all or any portion of his rights to extract ground water from Central Basin and, if so, to ratably adjust the Allowed Pumping Allocations of the other parties and ratably thereto any remaining Allowed Pumping Allocation of such party.

(c) To remove any Watermaster appointed from time to time and appoint a new Watermaster; and to review and revise the duties, powers and responsibilities of the Watermaster and to make such other and further provisions and orders of the Court that may be necessary or desirable for the adequate administration and enforcement of the judgment.

(d) To revise the price to be paid by Exchangees and to Exchangors for Exchange Pool purchases and subscriptions.

(e) In case of emergency or necessity, to permit extractions from Central Basin for such periods as the Court may determine: (i) ratably in excess of the Allowed Pumping Allocations of the parties; or (ii) on a non-ratable basis by certain parties if either compensation or other equitable adjustment for the benefit of the other parties is provided. Such overextractions may be permitted not only for emergency and necessity arising within Central Basin area, but to assist the remainder of the areas within The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California in the event of temporary shortage or threatened temporary shortage of its imported water supply, or temporary inability to deliver the same throughout its area, but only if the court is reasonably satisfied that no party will be irreparably damaged thereby. Increased energy cost for pumping shall not be deemed irreparable damage. Provided, however, that the provisions of this subparagraph will apply only if the temporary shortage, threatened temporary shortage, or temporary inability to deliver was either not reasonably avoidable by the Metropolitan Water District, or if reasonably avoidable, good reason existed for not taking the steps necessary to avoid it.

(f) To review actions of the Watermaster.

(g) To assist the remainder of the areas within The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California within the parameter set forth in subparagraph (e) above.

(h) To provide for such other matters as are not contemplated by the judgment and which might occur in the future, and which if not provided for would defeat any or all of the purposes of this judgment to assure a balanced Central Basin subject to the requirements of Central Basin Area for water required for its needs, growth and development.

The exercise of such continuing jurisdiction shall be after 30 days notice to the parties, with the exception of the exercise of such continuing jurisdiction in relation to subparagraphs (e) and (g) above, which may be ex parte, in which event the matter shall be forthwith reviewed either upon the Court's own motion or the motion of any party upon which 30 days notice shall be so given. Within ten (10) days of obtaining any ex parte order, the party so obtaining the same shall mail notice thereof to the other parties. If any other party desires Court review thereof, the party obtaining the ex parte order shall bear the reasonable expenses of mailing notice of the proceedings, or may in lieu thereof undertake the mailing. Any contrary or modified decision upon such review shall not prejudice any party who relied on said ex parte order.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. Judgment Constitutes Inter Se Adjudication. This judgment constitutes an inter se adjudication of the respective rights of all parties, except as may be otherwise specifically

indicated in the listing of the rights of the parties at pages 12 through 52 of this judgment, or in Appendix "2" hereof.

2. Assignment, Transfer, Etc., of Rights. Subject to the other provision of this judgment, and any rules and regulations of the Watermaster requiring reports relative thereto, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any party hereto from assigning, transferring, licensing or leasing all or any portion of such water rights as it may have with the same force and effect as would otherwise be permissible under applicable rules of law as exist from time to time.

3. Service Upon and Delivery to Parties of Various Papers. Service of the judgment on those parties who have executed that certain Stipulation and Agreement for Judgment or who have filed a notice of election to be bound by the Exchange Pool provisions shall be made by first class mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the designee and at the address designated for that purpose in the executed and filed Counterpart of the Stipulation and Agreement for Judgment or in the executed and filed "Notice of Election to be Bound by Exchange Pool Provisions", as the case may be, or in any substitute designation filed with the Court.

Each party who has not heretofore made such a designation shall, within 30 days after the judgment shall have been served upon that party, file with the Court, with proof of service of a copy upon the Watermaster, a written designation of the person to whom and the address at which all future notices, determinations, requests, demands, objections, reports and other

papers and processes to be served upon that party or delivered to that party are to be so served or delivered.

A later substitute designation filed and served in the same manner by any party shall be effective from the date of filing as to the then future notices, determinations, requests, demands, objections, reports and other papers and processes to be served upon or delivered to that party.

Delivery to or service upon any party by the Watermaster, by any other party, or by the Court, or any item required to be served upon or delivered to a party under or pursuant to the judgment may be by deposit in the mail, first class, postage prepaid, addressed to the designee and at the address in the latest designation filed by that party.

4. Judgment Does Not Affect Rights, Powers, Etc., of Plaintiff District. Nothing herein constitutes a determination or adjudication which shall foreclose Plaintiff District from exercising such rights, powers, privileges and prerogatives as it may now have or may hereafter have by reason of provisions of law.

5. Continuation of Order Under Interim Agreement. The order of Court made pursuant to the "Stipulation and Interim Agreement and Petition for Order" shall remain in effect through the water year in which this judgment shall become final (subject to the reserved jurisdiction of the Court).

6. Effect of: Extractions by Exchangees; Reductions in Extractions. With regard to Exchange Pool purchases, the first extractions by each Exchangee shall be deemed the extractions of the quantities of water which that party is

entitled to extract pursuant to his allocation from the Exchange Pool for that Administrative year. Each Exchangee shall be deemed to have pumped his Exchange Pool request so allocated for and on behalf of each Exchangor in proportion to each Exchangor's subscription to the Exchange Pool which is utilized to meet Exchange Pool requests. No Exchangor shall ever be deemed to have relinquished or lost any of its rights determined in this judgment by reason of allocated subscriptions to the Exchange Pool. Each Exchangee shall be responsible as between Exchangors and that Exchangee, for any tax or assessment upon the production of ground water levied for replenishment purposes by the Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District or by any other governmental agency with respect to water extracted by such Exchangee by reason of Exchange Pool allocations and purchases. No Exchangor or Exchangee shall acquire any additional rights, with respect to any party to this action, to extract waters from Central Basin pursuant to Water Code Section 1005.1 by reason of the obligations pursuant to and the operation of the Exchange Pool.

7. Judgment Binding on Successors, Etc. This judgment and all provisions thereof are applicable to and binding upon not only the parties to this action, but as well to their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors, assigns, lessees, licensees and to the agents, employees and attorneys in fact of any such persons.

8. Costs. No party shall recover its costs herein as against any other party.

9. Intervention of Successors in Interest and New Parties. Any person who is not a party (including but not limited to successors or parties who are bound by this judgment) and who proposes to produce water from the basin or exercise water rights of a predecessor may seek to become a party to this Judgment through a Stipulation in Intervention entered into with the Plaintiff. Plaintiff may execute said Stipulation on behalf of the other parties herein, but such Stipulation shall not preclude a party from opposing such intervention at the time of the court hearing thereon. Said Stipulation for Intervention must thereupon be filed with the Court, which will consider an order confirming said intervention following thirty (30) days notice to the parties. Thereafter, if approved by the Court, such intervenor shall be a party bound by this Judgment and entitled to the rights and privileges accorded under the physical solution herein.

10. Effect of this Amended Judgment on Orders Filed Herein. This Second Amended Judgment shall not abrogate such rights of additional carry-over of unused water rights as may otherwise exist pursuant to orders herein filed June 2, 1977 and September 29, 1977.

THE CLERK WILL ENTER THIS SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT FORTHWITH.

DATED: May 6, 1991

/s/ Florence T. Pickard
Judge of the Superior Court

G WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN, ORDINANCE 1851

CITY OF COMPTON

MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

JANUARY 28, 1992

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APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared in response to Assembly Bill 11X (AB 11X) relating to drought contingency planning in California, which was introduced by Assembly Member Filante, and was chartered on October 14, 1991. The Statute amends Sections 10620, 10621, 10631 and 10652 of the Water Code, and adds Section 10656. California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 (known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act were added by Statute 1983, Chapter 1009 to the Water Code, and became effective on January 1, 1984. Section 10621 requires that each urban water supplier shall, not later than January 31, 1992, prepare, adopt, and submit to the California Department of Water Resources an amendment to its urban water management plan which meets the requirements of subdivision (e) of Section 10631. The plan calls for specific elements that must be met to be in compliance with the drought contingency components of AB 11X. These include:

- Past, Current and Projected Water Use, and to the extent possible, a breakdown of water use (residential, commercial, single-family, multifamily, etc.)
- An estimate of minimum supplies available at the end of 12, 24, and 36 months; assuming a worst case scenario (assume the years 1992, 1993 and 1994)
- Stages of action that a supplier would undertake to deal with up to a 50 percent shortage
- Mandatory provisions to reduce water use
- Consumption limits in the most restrictive stages
- Penalties for excessive use

- An analysis of the effects that these measures would have on revenues and the measures that an agency would take to overcome revenue shortages
- A draft ordinance or resolution to carry out the drought plan
- A mechanism for determing actual reduction in water use

PAST, CURRENT AND PROJECTED WATER USE

lifornia Water Code Section 10631. (e) (1) Past, current and projected ter use and, to the extent records are available, a breakdown of those es on the basis of residential single family, residential multifamily, dustrial, commercial, governmental, and agricultural use.

ne City of Compton has approximately 90,000 residents and it is served by everal water utilities. The Compton Municipal Water Department is the ajor supplier for approximately 67,000 of these residents and have 13,700 ervice connections. The City is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water istirct of Southern California (MWD), and has three connections. The ity's water system is one pressure zone. Fifty percent (50%) of the water s pumped from deep wells, and flows into a grid system. These flows ugmented with the balance of water requirements are purcahsed from MWD and lows into four 3.3 million gallon reservoir storage tanks. The listribution system is gravity fed. Highest current water demand is 10,279 cre Feet per year.

The following is a table identyfying customer types, normal demand and demand including growth in the Compton Municipal Water Department's service area:

Customer Types, Normal Demand and Demand Including Growth

Highest Customer type	Proj. Connections	Proj. Use AF	Proj. 91 AF	Proj. 92 AF	93 AF	94 AF
Residential	13,104	8,223	8,223	8,387	8,471	8,471
Commercial	240	1,233	1,233	1,258	1,271	1,271
Industrial	229	412	412	420	424	424
Governmental	100	103	103	105	106	106
Schools	27	308	308	314	317	317
TOTAL	13,700	10,279	10,279	10,484	10,589	10,589

All customers types are projected to increase one to three percent over the next three years. Increase efficiency and conservation training thourghout the City could reduce consumption of water below this projection.

WORST CASE WATER SUPPLY AVAILABILITY FOR 12, 24 AND 36 MONTHS

California Water Code Section 10631. (e) (2) An estimate of the minimum water supply available at the end of 12, 24 and 36 months, assuming the worst case water supply shortages.

The Compton Municipal Water Department has the water sources listed below. Average water supply by source and projected worst case supply by source are provided below:

Supply Sources and Worst Case Supply Projections

Source	Amount	85-89 Avg. Use	Actual 1991	Proj. W.C. 1992	Proj. W.C. 1993	Proj. W.C. 1994
Groundwater	5,411	5,411	5,948	5,948	4,870	4,329
MWD	4,834	4,834	4,331	3,867	3,867	3,384
TOTAL	10,245	10,245	10,279	9,815	8,737	7,713
% supply shortage				5%	15%	25%

GROUND WATER - The City of Compton overlies the Central Basin, a ground water basin which historically has provided the City with its principal source of water. The Central Basin has been adjudicated and the annual pumping allocation for the City is 5532 acre-feet per year. This supply provides approximately 50% of the City's requirements. The additional 50% supply is imported from Colorado River and Northern California waters obtained from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

The City has a total of 10 wells located within its boundaries (See Appendix A). The wells are equipped with vertical turbine pumps and are driven by electric motors.

The wells have a current pumping capacity of 14.4 million gallons per day. The existing system consists of four reservoir tanks with a combined storage capacity of 12.8 million gallons, 10 wells and approximately 42 miles of 8-inch through 24-inch diameter cast iron and asbestos-cement pipes. Additional 6-inch and 4-inch pipelines are located throughout the system.

As water demand increases, however, reliance on imported water purchased through the Metropolitan Water District also will increase. This may result in increased water rates, and increased competition for limited water resources with other water purveyors throughout the region.

Water Quality and Emergency Supplies

The City's water sources are all of medium to good quality, and no problems resulting from industrial or commercial contamination are foreseen. Extended multi-week supply shortages due to natural disasters or accidents which damage both imported and local sources are unlikely. Studies have determined that even after a severe earthquake, groundwater wells could probably be back in production within five days. The City's storage reservoirs hold sufficient treated water to meet the health & safety requirements (50 gpcd) for City residents for two and one-half days (37 AF).

STAGES OF ACTION

alifornia Water Code Section 10631. (e) (3) Stages of action to be ndertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply hortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an utline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each tage.

he Compton Municipal Water Department has developed a six stage rationing lan. The City's plan includes voluntary and mandatory stages.

Rationing Phases and Reduction Goals

hortage	Phase	Demand Reduction Goal	Type Program
5%	Phase 1	5% reduction	Voluntary
p to 10%	Phase 2	10% reduction	Mandatory
0-20%	Phase 3	20% reduction	Mandatory
0-30%	Phase 4	30% reduction	Mandatory
0-40%	Phase 5	40% reduction	Mandatory
0-50%	Phase 6	50% reduction	Mandatory

PRIORITIES for use of available water, based on California Water Code Chapter 3 see Appendix E) and community input, are:

- HEALTH & SAFETY - interior residential and fire fighting
- COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL & GOVERNMENTAL - maintain jobs & economic base
- PERMANENT CROPS - takes five to ten years to replace
- ANNUAL CROPS - protect jobs
- EXISTING LANDSCAPING - especially trees and shrubs
- NEW DEMAND - projects without permits when shortage declared

The Compton Municipal Water Department (CMWD) does not have all the types of customer services outlined above. The CMWD types of services are Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Governmental and Schools.

The following Table indicates the water allocated to each customer type by priority and rationing stage.

Water Supply Allocated by Priority

Phase 1

Priority	**Residential**	**Comm.**	**Ind.**	**Gov.**	**Schls**	**TOTAL**
Average use	**8,223 AF**	**1,233 AF**	**412 AF**	**103 AF**	**308 AF**	**10,279 AF**
Requested use	7,812	1,171	391	98	293	9,765
% reduction	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%

Phase 2

Priority	**Residential**	**Comm.**	**Ind.**	**Gov.**	**Schls**	**TOTAL**
Average use	**8,223 AF**	**1,233 AF**	**412 AF**	**103 AF**	**308 AF**	**10,279 AF**
Requested use	7,401	1,110	371	90	277	9,249
% reduction	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

Phase 3

Priority	**Residential**	**Comm.**	**Ind.**	**Gov.**	**Schls**	**TOTAL**
Average use	**8,223 AF**	**1,233 AF**	**412 AF**	**103 AF**	**308 AF**	**10,279 AF**
Requested use	6,578	986	330	82	246	8,222
% reduction	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%

Phase 4

Priority	Residential	Comm.	Ind.	Gov.	Schls	TOTAL
Average use	**8,223 AF**	**1,233 AF**	**412 AF**	**103 AF**	**308 AF**	**10,279 AF**
Requested use	5,756	863	288	72	216	7,195
% reduction	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%

Phase 5

Priority	Residential	Comm.	Ind.	Gov.	Schls	TOTAL
Average use	**8,223 AF**	**1,233 AF**	**412 AF**	**103 AF**	**308 AF**	**10,279 AF**
Requested use	4,934	740	247	62	185	6,168
% reduction	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%

Phase 6

Priority	Residential	Comm.	Ind.	Gov.	Schls	TOTAL
Average use	**8,223 AF**	**1,233 AF**	**412 AF**	**103 AF**	**308 AF**	**10,279 AF**
Requested use	4,112	617	206	52	154	5,141
% reduction	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

The Compton Municipal Water Department has the responsibility to provide an adequate, safe and wholesome supply of water needs for the citizens of Compton. In order to minimize the social and economic impact of water shortages, the City will manage water supplies prudently. This Plan is designed to provide a minimum of 50 percent of normal supply during a severe or extended water shortage. The following rationing program triggering levels are established to ensure that these policy statements are implemented.

The City's two water sources are groundwater and imported. Rationing stages may be triggered by a shortage in one source or a combination of sources. Because Phases overlap, triggers automatically implement the more restrictive Phase, unless the City Council votes to implement the less restrictive Phase. Shortages may trigger a Phase at any time.

The specific criteria for triggering the City's rationing phases are listed below:

Water Supply Triggering Levels (Normal Supply 10,279 AFY)

Phase	Percent Shortage	Water Shortage
Phase 1	5% Supply reductions	Combined supply totalling up 514 AFY
Phase 2	5 to 10% Supply reductions	Combined supply totalling between 514 and 1,028 AFY
Phase 3	10 to 20% Supply reductions	Combined supply totaling between 1,028 and 2,056 AFY
Phase 4	20 to 30% Supply reductions	Combined supply totaling between 2,056 and 3,084 AFY

Phase 5	30 to 40% Supply reductions	Combined supply totaling between 3,084 and 4,112 AFY
Phase 6	40 to 50% Supply reductions	Combined supply totaling between 4,112 and 5,140 AFY

MANDATORY PROHIBITIONS ON WATER USE

alifornia Water Code Section 10631. (e) (4) Mandatory provisions to educe water use which include prohibitions against specific wasteful ractices, such as gutter flooding.

ne City Council of the City of Compton adopted an "Emergency Water onservation Ordinance No. 1,851" on March 12, 1991. (See Appendix B).

CONSUMPTION LIMITS

California Water Code Section 10631. (e) (5) Consumption limits in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption limit in its water shortage contingency plan that would reduce water use and is appropriate for its area. Examples of consumption limits that may be used include, but are not limited to, percentage reductions in water allotments, per capita allocations, an increasing block rate schedule for high usage of water with incentives for conservations, or restrictions on specific uses.

The specific percentage reductions at each stage and for each customer class correspond to the procedures outlined in the Conservation Ordinance. (See Appendix B).

The individual customer allotments is based on calendar year 1990 (base year). This gives the City a more accurate view of the usual water needs of each account and provides additional flexibility in determining allotments and reviewing appeals. However, no allotment may be greater than the amount used in the base year.

PENALTIES OR CHARGES FOR EXCESSIVE USE

California Water Code Section 10631. (e) (6) Penalties or charges for excessive use

As used herein, "excess water" means the amount of water delivered in excess of the account's established allotment during any billing period. The penalties for excessive use varies from phase to phase.

The following shall occur during Phase II, III or IV:

If water is used during any billing period in excess of the water use curtailment amount as set forth in the Water Conservation Ordinance for that period, a surcharge shall be imposed on said excess at double the basic rate established by the Water Department for each billing unit (100 cubic feet) of water.

If the curtailment amount is exceeded for three consecutive billing periods during drought conditions, the Water Department, in addition to said surcharge, may install a device on the meter to restrict the flow of water or discontinue service to the account upon written notification to the customer.

The following shall occur during Phase V and VI:

If water is used during any billing period in excess of the water use curtailment amount as set forth in the Water Conservation Ordinance for

hat period, a surcharge shall be imposed on said excess at triple the asic rate established by the Water Department for each billing unit (100 ubic feet) of water.

f the curtailment amount is exceeded for three (3) consecutive billing eriods during drought conditions, the Water Department, in addition to aid surcharge, may either install a device on the meter to restrict the low of water or discontinue service to the account upon written otification to the customer.

ıring drought conditions the City's Water Conservation Ordinance has enalty provisions for customers who repeatedly waste water, i.e., watering awns during hot summer days, washing down driveways rather than sweeping, tc. The penalties for the above violations will result in a surcharge of o to $50.00.

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IMPACTS

California Water Code Section 10631. (e) (7) An analysis of the impacts of the plan on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.

The following is a chart outlining the reduction in water sales during mandatory phases.

Projected Ranges of Water Sales by Phases for Mandatory Reductions In Acre Feet

Water Sales	Normal	Phases				
		2	3	4	5	6
		10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Residential	8,223	7,401	6,578	5,756	4,934	4,112
Commercial	1,233	1,110	986	863	740	617
Industrial	412	371	330	288	247	206
Governmental	103	90	82	72	62	52
Schools	308	277	246	216	185	154
TOTAL (AFY)	10,279	9,249	8,222	7,195	6,168	5,141

The City's normal annual income from water sales is $5,301,698, of which the monthly meter charges are $1,894,438.

Update the info. from Laura at Gloria

he following table shows the Water Department's Revenues and Expenditures, nd the projected fiscal impacts of increased costs and reduced sales due o shortages.

evenues & Expenditures (no additional water purchases & no rate increases)

hases I & II will not have a significant impact on revenues.

evenues	**Normal**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 4**	**Phase 5**	**Phase 6**
otal Sales	$3,626,801	$2,901,018	$2,538,655	$2,176,292	$1,813,930
eter Charges	1,674,897	1,674,897	1,674,897	1,674,897	1,674,897
otal Revenue	$5,301,698	$4,575,915	$4,213,552	$3,851,189	$3,488,827
% reduction	0	14%	21%	27%	34%
xpenses					
alaries	$1,873,961	$1,873,961	$1,873,961	$1,873,961	$1,873,961
per./Maint.	3,247,737	2,965,111	2,823,797	2,702,671	2,561,358
otal Exp.	$5,121,698	$4,839,072	$4,697,758	$4,576,632	$4,435,319
urplus or (Deficiency)	$ 180,000	($ 263,157)	($ 484,206)	($ 725,443)	($ 946,492)

Establishment of a Rate Stabilization Fund

In order to mitigate the financial impacts of a water shortage, the City will establish an Emergency Fund. The goal is to maintain the Fund at 75 percent of normal Water Department revenue. This fund will be used to stabilize rates during periods of water shortage or disasters affecting the water supply. The City will not have to increase rates as much or as often during a prolonged or severe shortage.

However, even with the emergency fund, rate increases will be necessary during a prolonged water shortage. The experiences of California water purveyors during the 1990-91 drought shortage demonstrated that actual water use reductions by customers are usually considerably larger than those requested by the supplier. During the 1990-91 drought shortage it was also politically difficult for many agencies to adopt the rate increases necessitated by reduction in sales. When a Water Shortage Emergency is declared, the supply shortage will trigger the appropriate Rationing Phase and rate increase.

Water rates will increase by the following percentages when the indicated Phases are implemented:

Phase 1	no rate increase
Phase 2	5 percent increase over pre-shortage rates
Phase 3	9 percent increase over pre-shortage rates
Phase 4	15 percent increase over pre-shortage rates
Phase 5	25 percent increase over pre-shortage rates
Phase 6	35 percent increase over pre-shortage rates

At the end of the Water Shortage Emergency a 15 percent increase over pre-shortage rates

Most California water agencies which experienced water shortages found that it required several years for customers to return to pre-shortage water usage. Thus, in anticipation of reduced sales following a shortage, the City's rates will be set at 115 percent of the pre-shortage rates. Any excess revenues collected as a result of this rate adjustment will be used to re-establish the Emergency Fund.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

California Water Code Section 10631. (e) (8) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance to carry out the urban water shortage contingency plan.

The City has adopted a Water Conservation Ordinance to declare a Water Shortage Emergency which will implement this Plan (See Appendix C).

WATER USE MONITORING PROCEDURES

California Water Code Section 10631. (e) (9) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency plan.

Normal Monitoring Procedure

In normal water supply conditions, production figures are recorded daily. Totals are reported weekly to the Water Treatment Facility Supervisor. Totals are reported monthly to the Water Department General Manager and incorporated into the monthly management report.

Phase 1 and 2 Water Shortages

During a Phase 1 or 2 water shortage, daily production figures are reported to the Supervisor. The Supervisor compares the weekly production to the target weekly production to verify that the reduction goal is being met. Weekly reports are forwarded to the Water Department General Manager and the Water Shortage Response Team. Monthly reports are sent to the City Council. If reduction goals are not met, the General Manager will notify the the City Council so that corrective action can be taken.

Phase 3 through 6 Water Shortages

During a Phase 3 through 6 water shortage, the procedure listed above will be followed, with the addition of a daily production report to the General Manager.

ring a disaster shortage, production figures will be reported to the pervisor hourly, and to the General Manager and the Disaster Preparedness sponse Team daily. Reports will also be provided to the City Council.

PLAN ADOPTION STANDARDS

California Water Code Section 10621 (a) Each urban water supplier shall, not later than January 31, 1992, prepare, adopt, and submit to the department an amendment to its urban water management plan which meets the requirements of subdivision (e) of Section 10631.

The City of Compton prepared this Water Shortage Contingency Plan during November and December 1991. The Plan was adopted on January 28, 1992 and submitted to the Department of Water Resources on January 29, 1992. The Plan includes all the information necessary to meet the requirements of subdivision (e) of California Water Code Section 10631.

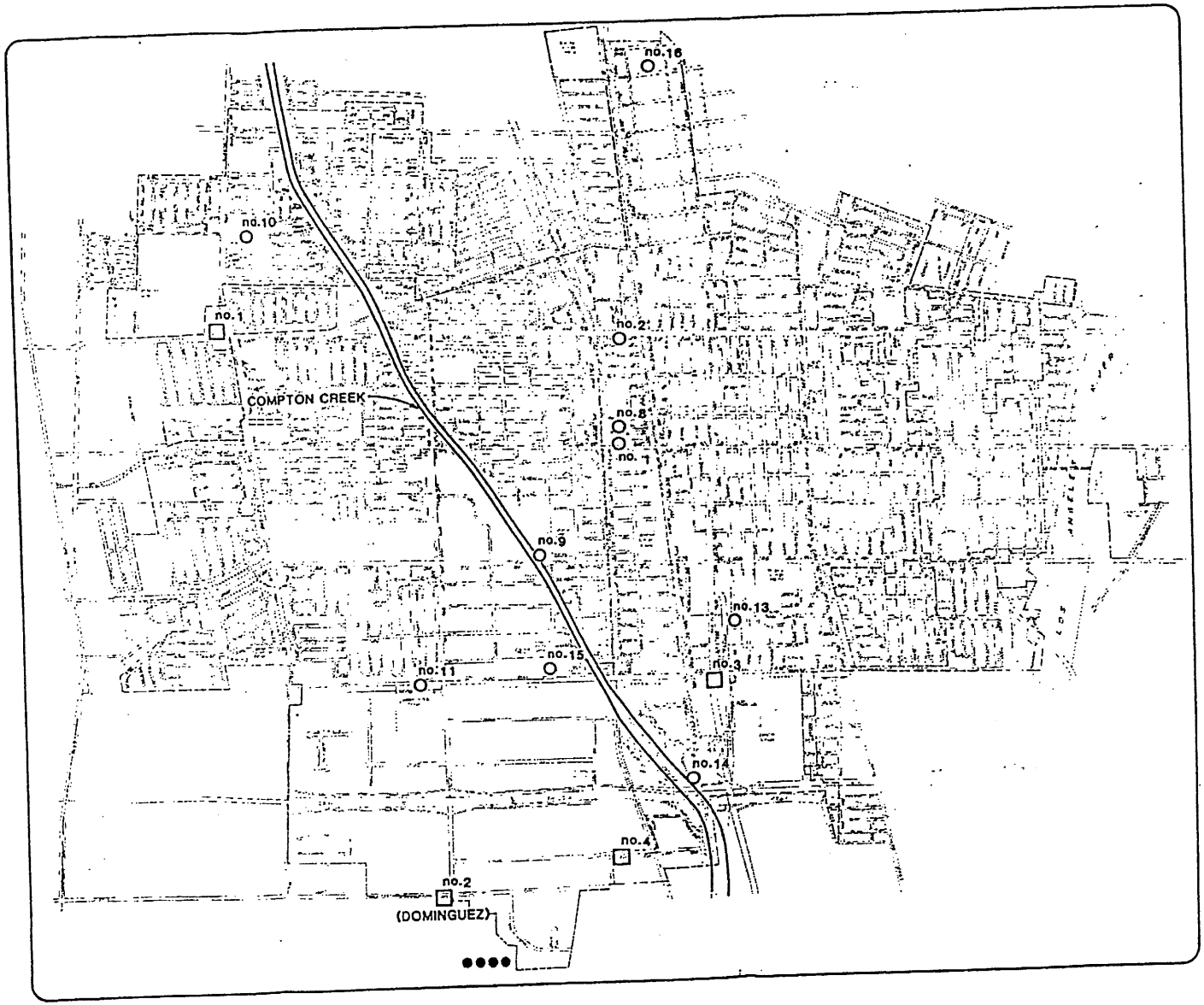
California Water Code Section 10642 Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to California Water Code Section 6066 of the Government Code. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

Public meetings and the availability of copies of the draft water shortage contingency plan were properly noticed in the City's newspaper. Copies of the draft plan were available for public review at the City Clerk's Offices. The City held a public hearing on the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

The 1992 Water Shortage Contingency Plan for the City of Compton was formally adopted at a duly noticed City Council Meeting on January 28, 1992.

California Water Code Section 10656 An urban water supplier that does not submit an amendment to its urban water management plan pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10621 to the department by January 31, 1992, is ineligible to receive drought assistance from the state until the urban water management plan is submitted pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640) of Chapter 3.

The City of Compton submitted a Water Shortage Contingency Plan to the Department of Water Resources on January 29, 1992.



LEGEND

CITY OF COMPTON
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

○ WELLS

□ MWD CONNECTIONS

● CITY STORAGE RESERVOIRS

SCALE

0 1000 FEET
500 2000

FIGURE 1-1

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

ORDINANCE NO. 1,851

AN EMERGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADDING SECTION 23-1.32 TO THE COMPTON MUNICIPAL CODE FOR WATER CONSERVATION.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That Section 23-1.32, Water Conservation, is herein added to the Compton Municipal Code to read as follows:

A. STATEMENT OF POLICY AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

1. The Compton Municipal Water Department (hereinafter "Water Department") obtains approximately 50% of the potable water needed to serve its customers from The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (hereinafter "Metropolitan").

2. The general welfare requires that the water resources available to the City of Compton (hereinafter "City"), be put to the maximum beneficial use, to the extent to which they are capable and that the waste or unreasonable uses, must be prevented. The conservation of water must be practiced so that the limited supply of water will be available to serve the interests of the citizens of the City of Compton and for the public welfare.

3. The purpose of this ordinance is to provide a mandatory water conservation plan limiting the amount of water which may be delivered to customers to protect the health, welfare and safety of the community.

4. The Compton City Council (hereinafter "City Council"), finds that this Section and actions taken hereafter are exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 as specific actions necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency pursuant to Section 15307.

B. WATER SHORTAGE EMERGENCY FINDINGS

1. The City Council finds and determines that a water shortage emergency could exist based upon the occurrence of one or more of the following conditions:

a. A general water supply shortage takes place due to increased demand or limited supplies.

b. Distribution or storage facilities of the City become inadequate.

c. A major failure or contamination of the supply, storage, and/or distribution facilities of Metropolitan or the City.

C. AUTHORIZATION FOR A WATER CONSERVATION ORDINANCE

Pursuant to Section 375 et seq. of the Water Code of the State of California, the Compton City Council is authorized to adopt and enforce the provisions of this ordinance.

D. GENERAL PROHIBITION

No customer of the Compton Municipal Water Department shall cause, use or permit the use of water from the water system in a manner contrary to any provision of this ordinance or in an amount in excess of that use permitted by any curtailment provisions then in effect pursuant to action taken by the City Council in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

E. PHASE 1 SHORTAGE

1. A Phase 1 Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Municipal Water Department, determines that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage in its water supplies.

2. The following curtailments on the use of water shall be in effect during a Phase 1 Shortage:

a. There shall be no hose washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas or other paved surfaces, except as is required for sanitary purposes;

b. Washing of motor vehicles, trailers, boats and other types of mobile equipment shall be done only with a hand-held bucket or a hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses, except that washing may be done at the immediate premises of a commercial car wash or with reclaimed water.

c. No water shall be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water is part of a recycling system.

d. No restaurant, hotel, cafe, cafeteria or other public place where food is sold, served or offered for sale, shall serve drinking water to any customer unless expressly requested.

e. All customers of the Compton Water Department shall promptly repair all leaks from indoor and outdoor plumbing fixtures.

f. No lawn, landscape, or other turf area shall be watered more often than every other day. Specifically, all customers with an even address number shall water on even calendar dates of the month, and all customers with an odd address number shall water on odd calendar dates of the month. On the thirty first (31st) of the month, there shall be no watering, unless reclaimed water is used. No watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.; except that the provision shall not apply to commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries.

g. No customer of the Compton Municipal Water Department shall cause or allow the water to run off landscape area into adjoining streets, sidewalks or other paved areas due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or excessive watering.

F. PHASE II SHORTAGE

1. A Phase II Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Water Department determines, that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage of five percent (5%) in water supplies.

2. The following curtailments on the use of water shall be in effect during a Phase II Shortage:

a. The curtailments listed in Section 1, Subsection (E-2) shall be in effect, and no watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.

b. Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every other day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.

3. No customer shall cause, use, or permit the use of water from the Compton Water Department for any purpose in an amount in excess of ninety-five percent (95%) of the amount used on the customers premises during the corresponding billing period in the 1990 calendar year (Base Year).

4. Single family residential customers who use less than fifteen (15) units per month (i.e. billing period) are exempt from Section 1, Subsection (F-3).

5. Any customer who was not a customer on the premises, for which service was billed by the Water Department during the base period, shall be assigned the same base for such or similar premises, and the Water Department shall have the further discretion to adjust such base in the event such customer's use of the premises is substantially different from the previous use.

G. PHASE III SHORTAGE

1. A Phase III Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Water Department determines, that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage of ten percent (10%).

2. The following curtailments on the use of water shall be in effect during a Phase III Shortage:

a. The curtailments listed in Section 1, Subsection (E-2) shall be in effect, except that the restrictions on watering lawn, landscape, and other turf areas shall be modified to prohibit watering more often than every other day; and, no watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.

b. Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every other day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.

c. The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare.

3. No customer shall cause, use, or permit the use of water from the Compton Water Department for any purpose in an amount in excess of ninety percent (90%) of the amount used on the customers premises during the corresponding billing period in the 1990 calendar year (Base Year).

4. Single family residential customers who uses less than fourteen (14) units per month (i.e. billing period) are exempt from Section 1, Subsection (H-3).

5. Any customer who was not a customer on the premises for which service was billed by the Water Department during the base period shall be assigned the same base for such or similar premises, and the Water Department shall have the further discretion to adjust such base in the event such customer's use of the premises is substantially different from the previous use.

H. PHASE IV SHORTAGE

1. A Phase IV Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Water Department determines, that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage of fifteen percent (15%)

2. The following curtailments on the use of water shall be in effect during a Phase IV Shortage:

a. The curtailments listed in Section 1, Subsection (E-2) shall be in effect; except that the restrictions on watering lawn, landscape, and other turf areas shall be modified to prohibit watering more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.; except that there shall be no restrictions on watering with reclaimed water.

b. Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.

c. The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety, and welfare.

3. No customer shall cause, use, or permit the use of water from the Compton Water Department for any purpose in an amount in excess of eighty-five percent (85%) of the amount used on the customers premises during the corresponding billing period in the 1990 calendar year (Base Year)

4. Single family residential customers who use less than thirteen (13) units per month (i.e. billing period) are exempt from Section 1, Subsection (H-3).

5. Any customer who was not a customer on the premises for which service was billed by the Water Department during the base period shall be assigned the same base for such or similar premises, and the Water Department shall have the further discretion to adjust such base in the event such customer's use of the premises is substantially different from the previous use.

I. PHASE V SHORTAGE

1. A Phase V Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Water Department, determines, that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage of twenty percent (20%)

2. The following curtailments on the use of water shall be in effect during a Phase V Shortage:

a. The curtailments listed in Section 1, Subsection (E-2) shall be in effect, except that the restrictions on watering lawn, landscape, and other turf areas shall be modified to prohibit watering more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.; except that there shall be no restrictions on watering with reclaimed water.

b. Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.

c. The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety, and welfare.

3. No customer shall cause, use, or permit the use of water from the Compton Water Department for any purpose in an amount in excess of eighty percent (80%) of the amount used on the customers premises during the corresponding billing period in the 1990 calendar year (Base Year).

4. Single family residential customers who uses less than twelve (12) units per month (i.e. billing period) are exempt from Section 1, Subsection (I-3).

5. Any customer who was not a customer on the premises for which service was billed by the Water Department during the base period shall be assigned the same base for such or similar premises, and the Water Department shall have the further discretion to adjust such base in the event such customer's use of the premises is substantially different from the previous use.

J. PHASE VI SHORTAGE

1. A Phase VI Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Water Department determines, that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage of twenty-five percent (25%)

2. The following curtailments on the use of water shall be in effect during a Phase VI Shortage:

a. The curtailments listed in Section 1, Subsection (E-2) shall be in effect, except that the restrictions on watering of lawn, landscape, and other turf areas shall be modified to prohibit watering more often than every fourth day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.; except that there shall be no restrictions on watering with reclaimed water.

b. Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.

c. The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety, and welfare.

3. No customer shall cause, use, or permit the use of water from the Compton Water Department for any purpose in an amount in excess of seventy-five percent (75%) of the amount used on the customers premises during the corresponding billing period in the 1990 calendar year (base Year).

4. Single family residential customers who use less than seven (7) units per month (i.e. billing period) are exempt from Section 1, Subsection (J-3).

5. Any customer who was not a customer on the premises for which service was billed by the Water Department during the base period shall be assigned the same base for such or similar premises, and the Water Department shall have the further discretion to adjust such base in the event such customer's use of the premises is substantially different from the previous use.

K. RELIEF FROM COMPLIANCE

1. A customer may file an application for relief from any provisions of this Ordinance. The General Manager of the Compton Municipal Water Department (hereinafter "Manager") shall develop such procedures as he/she considers necessary to resolve such applications and shall, upon the filing by a customer of an application for relief, take such steps as he or she deems reasonable to resolve the application for relief. The decision of the City Manager shall be final.

2. The application for relief may include a request that the customer be relieved, in whole or in part, from the water use curtailment provisions of Subsections (F-2, G-2, H-2, I-2 and J-2) of Section 1.

3. In determining whether to grant relief, and the nature of any relief, the Manager shall take into consideration all relevant factors including, but not limited to:

a. Whether any additional reduction in water consumption will result in unemployment;

b. Whether additional members have been added to the household;

c. Whether any additional landscaped property has been added to the property since the corresponding billing period of the 1990 calendar year;

d. Changes in vacancy factors in multi-family housing;

e. Increased number of employees in commercial, industrial, and governmental offices;

f. Increased production requiring increased process water;

g. Water used during new construction;

h. Adjustments to water use caused by emergency health or safety hazards;

i. First filling of a permit-constructed swimming pool, and

j. Water use necessary for reasons related to family illness or health.

In order to be considered, an application for relief must be filed with the Compton Municipal Water Department fifteen (15) days from the date the provision from which relief is sought becomes applicable to the applicant. No relief shall be granted unless the customer shows that he or she has achieved the maximum practical reduction in water consumption other than in the specific areas in which relief is being sought. No relief shall be granted to any customer who, when requested by the Manager, fails to provide any information necessary for resolution of the customer's application for relief.

L. FAILURE TO COMPLY

1. The following shall occur during Phase II, III or IV: If water is used during any billing period in excess of the water use curtailment amount as set forth in Subsections (F-2, G-2, H-2, I-2, and J-2) of Section 1 for that period, a surcharge shall be imposed on said excess at double the basic rate established by the Water Department for each billing unit (100 cubic feet) of water.

a. If the curtailment amount is exceeded for three (3) consecutive billing periods during drought conditions, the Water Department, in addition to said surcharge, may either install a device on the meter to restrict the

flow of water or discontinue service to the account upon written notification to the customer.

2. The following shall occur during Phase V and VI:
If water is used during any billing period in excess of the water use curtailment amount as set forth in Subsections (F-2, G-2, H-2, I-2 and J-2) of Section 1 for that period, a surcharge shall be imposed on said excess at triple the basic rate established by the Water Department for each billing unit (100 cubic feet) of water.

a. If the curtailment amount is exceeded for three (3) consecutive billing periods during drought conditions, the Water Department, in addition to said surcharge, may either install a device on the meter to restrict the flow of water or discontinue service to the account upon written notification to the customer.

3. Violation by any customer of the water use prohibitions of Subsections (E-2, F-2, G-2, H-2, I-2 and J-2) of Section 1 shall be penalized as follows:

a. First Violation. The Compton Municipal Water Department may issue a written notice of the fact of a first violation during a water shortage emergency whether it be Phase I, Phase II, Phase III, Phase IV, Phase V, and Phase VI to the customer.

b. Second Violation. For a second violation during a Phase I Phase II, Phase III or Phase IV water emergency shortage, the Compton Municipal Water Department shall impose a surcharge of $35.00. During Phase V and VI a surcharge of $50.00 shall be imposed. These charges will be added to the water bill.

c. Third and Subsequent Violation. For a third and each subsequent violation during any one water shortage emergency, the Compton Municipal Water Department shall install a flow restricting device on the service of the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred for a period of not less than forty-eight (48) hours. The Compton Municipal Water Department shall charge the customer the reasonable costs incurred for installing and for removing the flow-restricting devices and for restoration of normal service. The charge shall be paid before normal service can be restored.

In addition, the surcharge provided in Section 1 Subsection (L-1) and Subsection (L-2) shall be imposed.

4. The Compton Municipal Water Department shall give notice of violation to the customer committing the violation as follows:

a. Notice of violation of the water use curtailment provisions of Section 4 or of Subsections E-2, F-2, G-2, H-2, I-2 and J-2) of Section 1 shall be given in writing in the following manner:

1. If the customer is absent from or unavailable at the premises at which the violation occurred, by leaving a copy with some person of suitable age and discretion at

the premises and sending a copy through the regular mail to the address at which the customer is normally billed.

2. If a person of suitable age or discretion cannot be found, then by affixing a copy in a conspicuous place at the premises at which the violation occurred and also sending a copy through the regular mail to the address at which the customer is normally billed.

b. The notice shall contain a description of the facts of the violation, a statement of the possible penalties for each violation and a statement informing the customer of his right to a hearing on the merits of the violation pursuant to Section 1 Subsection (M).

M. HEARING REGARDING VIOLATIONS

1. Any customer receiving notice of a second or subsequent violation of Subsections (E-2, F-2, G-2, H-2, I-2 and J-2) of Section 1 shall have a right to a hearing by the Manager of the Compton Municipal Water Department or his or her designee, within fifteen (15) days of mailing or other delivery of the notice of violation.

2. The customer's timely written request for a hearing shall automatically stay installation of a flow-restricting device on the customer's premises until the Manager renders his or her decision.

3. The customer's timely written request or a hearing shall not stay the imposition of a surcharge unless within the time period to request a hearing, the customer deposits with the Compton Water Department money in the amount of any unpaid surcharge due. If it is determined that the surcharge was wrongly assessed, the Department shall refund any money deposited to the customer.

4. The decision of the City Manager shall be final except for judicial review.

N. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.

The rights of the Water Department hereunder shall be in addition to any other right of the Water Department including those to discontinue service.

O. ADDITIONAL WATER SHORTAGE MEASURES

The City Council of the City of Compton may order implementation of water conservation measures in addition to those set forth in this code. Such additional water conservation measures shall be implemented by a ordinance passed by the City Council.

P. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY NOT TO BE AFFECTED

Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to require the City of Compton or the Compton Municipal Water Department to curtail the supply of water to any customer when such water is required by that customer to maintain an adequate level of public health and safety.

Q. SEVERABILITY

If any part of this code or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is for any reason held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the validity of the remainder of the ordinance or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

SECTION 2. That all Phases of water rationing shall be implemented by resolution by the City Council.

SECTION 3. That the adoption of this Emergency Ordinance is urgent due to a water shortage and it shall take effect upon its adoption to ensure the preservation of public health, safety and welfare.

SECTION 4. That the Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this ordinance.

SECTION 5. That the City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this ordinance and shall cause the same to be published as required by law.

ADOPTED this 12 day of March, 1991.

Mayor D. Filer

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF COMPTON
PRO TEM

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CITY OF COMPTON

I, Charles Davis, City Clerk of the City of Compton, hereby certify that the foregoing Emergency Ordinance was adopted by the City Council of said City, signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk at a regular meeting thereof held on this 12 day of March, 1991.

That said Ordinance was signed by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS - MOORE, WOODS, ROBBINS, FILER
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS - NONE
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS - NONE

CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

APPENDIX C

ORDINANCE NO._____

AN EMERGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON AMENDING SECTION 23-1.32 OF THE COMPTON MUNICIPAL CODE

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That Section 23-1.32, Subsections E-1; F-1; G-1; H-1; I-1; and J-1 are hereby amended to read as follows:

E. PHASE I SHORTAGE

1. A Phase I Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Municipal Water Department, determines that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage of five percent (5%) in water supplies.

F. PHASE II SHORTAGE

1. A Phase II Shortage shall be declared with the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Water Department determines, that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage greater than five percent (5%), but less than ten percent (10%) in water supplies.

G. PHASE III SHORTAGE

1. A Phase III Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Water Department determines, that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage of greater than ten percent (10%), but less than twenty percent (20%).

H. PHASE IV SHORTAGE

1. A Phase IV Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Water Department determines, that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage greater than twenty percent (20%), but less than thirty percent (30%).

I. PHASE V SHORTAGE

1. A Phase V Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Water Department, determines, that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage of thirty percent (30%), but less than forty percent (40%).

J. PHASE VI SHORTAGE

1. A Phase VI Shortage shall be declared when the City Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager and General Manager of the Water Department determines, that it is likely that it will suffer a shortage of forty percent (40%) up to fifty percent (50%).

SECTION 2. That the adoption of this Emergency Ordinance is required to comply with Assembly Bill 11X and to be eligible to receive drought assistance from the state, and it shall take effect upon its adoption to ensure the preservation of public health, safety and welfare.

SECTION 3. That the Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this ordinance.

SECTION 4. That the City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this ordinance and shall cause the same to be published as required by law.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 1992.

_____
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

ATTEST:

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CITY OF COMPTON

I, Charles Davis, City Clerk of the City of Compton, hereby certify that the foregoing Emergency Ordinance was adopted by the City Council of said City, signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk at a regular meeting thereof held on this _____ day of _____, 1992.

That said Ordinance was signed by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS -
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS -
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS -

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

APPENDIX D

RESOLUTION NO._____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADOPTING THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 11X during the 1991 Extraordinary Session of the California Legislature (an act to amend California Water Code Sections 10620, 10621, and 10652, and to add Section 10656 to the California Water Code, relating to water); and

WHEREAS, AB 11X mandates that every urban water supplier providing municipal water directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to develop a Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, AB 11X mandates that said Plan be filed with the California Department of Water Resources by January 31, 1992; and

WHEREAS, the City of Compton Municipal Water Department is an urban supplier of water to more than 3,000 customers, and has therefore, prepared and circulated for public review a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, in compliance with the requirements of AB 11X, and a properly noticed public hearing regarding said Plan was held by the City Council on January 28, 1992.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is hereby adopted.

SECTION 2. That the City Manager is hereby authorized and directed to file the Plan with the California Department of Water Resources;

SECTION 3. That the City Manager upon the recommendation of the General Manager of the Water Department, is hereby authorized to declare a Water Shortage Emergency and implement this Water Shortage Contingency Plan as outlined in the City of Compton's Water Conservation Ordinance.

SECTION 4. That the City Manager upon the recommendation of the General Manager of the Water Department shall recommend to the City Council regarding additional procedures, rules, and regulations to carry out effective and equitable allocation of water resources during a water shortage.

SECTION 5. That a copy of this resolution shall be filed in the offices of the City Manager and Municipal Water Department.

SECTION 6. That the Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this resolution.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 1992.

_____
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

ATTEST:

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CITY OF COMPTON

I, Charles Davis, City Clerk of the City of Compton, hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the City Council at a regular meeting thereof held on the _____ day of _____, 1992.

That said resolution was adopted by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS
NOTES: COUNCIL MEMBERS
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

Relevant Sections of the California Government & California Water Codes

Sections of the California Government Code

Section 6061. Publication of notice pursuant to this section shall be for one time.

Section 6066. Publication of notice pursuant to this section shall be once a week for two successive weeks. Two public notices in a newspaper published once a week or oftener with at least five days intervening between respective publication dates, not counting such publication dates, are sufficient. The period of notification commences upon the first day of publication and terminates at the end of the fourteenth day including therein the first day.

Sections of the California Water Code
Chapter 3 - Water Shortage Emergencies

Section 350. The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, may declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

Section 351. Excepting in event of a breakage or failure of a dam, pump, pipe line or conduit causing an immediate emergency, the declaration shall be made only after a public hearing at which consumers of such water supply shall have an opportunity to be heard to protest against the declaration and to present their respective needs to said governing board.

Section 352. Notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code at least seven days prior to the date of hearing in a newspaper printed, published, and circulated within the area in which the water supply is distributed, or if there is no such newspaper, in any newspaper printed, published, and circulated in the county in which the area is located.

Section 353. When the governing body has so determined and declared the existence of an emergency condition of water shortage within its service area, it shall thereupon adopt such regulations and restrictions on the delivery of water and the consumption within said area of water supplied for public use as will in the sound discretion of such governing body conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection.

Section 354. After allocating and setting aside the amount of water which in the opinion of the governing body will be necessary to supply water needed for domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection, the regulations may establish priorities in the use of water for other purposes and provide for the allocation, distribution, and delivery of water for such other purposes, without discrimination between consumers using water for the same purpose or purposes.

ction 355. The regulations and restrictions shall thereafter be and remain in full force and effect during the period of the emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution within such area has been replenished or augmented.

ction 356. The regulations and restrictions may include the right to deny such applications for new or additional service connections, and provision for their enforcement by discontinuing service to consumers willfully violating the regulations and restrictions.

ction 357. If the regulations and restrictions on delivery and consumption of water adopted pursuant to this chapter conflicts with any law establishing the rights of individual consumers to receive either specific or proportionate amounts of the water supply available for distribution within such service area, the regulations and restrictions adopted pursuant to this chapter shall prevail over the provisions of such laws relating to water rights for the duration of the period of emergency; provided, however, that any distributor of water which is subject to regulation by the State Public Utilities Commission shall before making such regulations and restrictions effective secure the approval thereof of the Public Utilities Commission.

ction 358. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit or prevent review by any court of competent jurisdiction of any finding or determination by a governing board of the existence of an emergency or of regulations or restrictions adopted by such board, pursuant to this chapter, on the ground that any such action is fraudulent, arbitrary, or capricious.

H COMPLETED DWR CHECKLIST

CITY OF COMPTON

Urban Water Management Plan Checklist, Organized by Subject

No.	UWMP Requirement [a]	California Water Code Reference	Additional Clarification	UWMP Location
	PLAN PREPARATION			
4	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	10620(d)(2)		Chapter 1, Section 1.4 - Coordination
6	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Any city or county receiving the notice may be consulted and provide comments.	10621(b)		Chapter 1, Section 1.4 - Coordination
7	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP or any amendments to, or changes in, have been adopted as described in Section 10640 et seq.	10621(c)		Chapter 1, Section 1.5 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation
54	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water management plan has been or will be provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 60 days after the submission of this urban water management plan.	10635(b)		Chapter 1, Section 1.5 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation
55	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan.	10642		Chapter 1, Section 1.4 - Coordination

No.	UWMP Requirement [a]	California Water Code Reference	Additional Clarification	UWMP Location
56	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan available for public inspection and held a public hearing about the plan. For public agencies, the hearing notice is to be provided pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water. Privately-owned water suppliers shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area.	10642		Chapter 1, Section 1.4 - Coordination
57	Provide supporting documentation that the plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	10642		Chapter 1, Section 1.5 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation Appendix B
58	Provide supporting documentation as to how the water supplier plans to implement its plan.	10643		Chapter 1, Section 1.5 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation
59	Provide supporting documentation that, in addition to submittal to DWR, the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. This also includes amendments or changes.	10644(a)		Chapter 1, Section 1.5 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation
60	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours	10645		Chapter 1, Section 1.5 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation
	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION			
8	Describe the water supplier service area.	10631(a)		Chapter 2, Section 2.1 - Service Area Physical Description
9	Describe the climate and other demographic factors of the service area of the supplier	10631(a)		Chapter 2, Section 2.2 - Service Area Climate

No.	UWMP Requirement [a]	California Water Code Reference	Additional Clarification	UWMP Location
10	Indicate the current population of the service area	10631(a)	Provide the most recent population data possible. Use the method described in "Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use." See Section M.	Chapter 2, Section 2.3 - Service Area Population
11	Provide population projections for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030, based on data from State, regional, or local service area population projections.	10631(a)	2035 and 2040 can also be provided to support consistency with Water Supply Assessments and Written Verification of Water Supply documents.	Chapter 2, Section 2.3 - Service Area Population
12	Describe other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	10631(a)		Chapter 2, Section 2.4 - Other Demographic Factors
	SYSTEM DEMANDS			
1	Provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	10608.20(e)		Chapter 3, Section 3.1 - Water Conservation Bill of 2009 Baselines and Targets
2	*Wholesalers:* Include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions. *Retailers:* Conduct at least one public hearing that includes general discussion of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with the Water Conservation Bill of 2009.	10608.36 10608.26(a)	Retailers and wholesalers have slightly different requirements	Chapter 3, Section 3.4 - Water Use Reduction Plan
3	Report progress in meeting urban water use targets using the standardized form.	10608.40		Chapter 3, Section 3.1 - Water Conservation Bill of 2009 Baselines and Targets

No.	UWMP Requirement [a]	California Water Code Reference	Additional Clarification	UWMP Location
25	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, for the following: (A) single-family residential, (B) multifamily, (C) commercial, (D) industrial, (E) institutional and governmental, (F) landscape, (G) sales to other agencies, (H) saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, conjunctive use, and (I) agriculture.	10631(e)(1)	Consider 'past' to be 2005, present to be 2010, and projected to be 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030. Provide numbers for each category for each of these years.	Chapter 3, Section 3.2 - Water Demands
33	Provide documentation that either the retail agency provided the wholesale agency with water use projections for at least 20 years, if the UWMP agency is a retail agency, OR, if a wholesale agency, it provided its urban retail customers with future planned and existing water source available to it from the wholesale agency during the required water-year types	10631(k)	Average year, single dry year, multiple dry years for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	Chapter 3, Section 3.3 - Water Demand Projections
34	Include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.	10631.1(a)		Chapter 3, Section 3.2.6 - Lower Income Housing Projections
	SYSTEM SUPPLIES			
13	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	10631(b)	The 'existing' water sources should be for the same year as the "current population" in line 10. 2035 and 2040 can also be provided.	Chapter 4, Section 4.1 - Water Sources
14	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier. If yes, then complete 15 through 21 of the UWMP Checklist. If no, then indicate "not applicable" in lines 15 through 21 under the UWMP location column.	10631(b)	Source classifications are: surface water, groundwater, recycled water, storm water, desalinated sea water, desalinated brackish groundwater, and other.	Chapter 4, Section 4.2 - Groundwater

No.	UWMP Requirement [a]	California Water Code Reference	Additional Clarification	UWMP Location
15	Indicate whether a groundwater management plan been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	10631(b)(1)		N/A
16	Describe the groundwater basin.	10631(b)(2)		Chapter 4, Section 4.2 - Groundwater Appendix E
17	Indicate whether the groundwater basin is adjudicated? Include a copy of the court order or decree.	10631(b)(2)		Chapter 4, Section 4.2 – Groundwater Appendix F
18	Describe the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. If the basin is not adjudicated, indicate “not applicable” in the UWMP location column.	10631(b)(2)		Chapter 4, Section 4.2 – Groundwater
19	For groundwater basins that are not adjudicated, provide information as to whether DWR has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition. If the basin is adjudicated, indicate “not applicable” in the UWMP location column.	10631(b)(2)		N/A
20	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	10631(b)(3)		Chapter 4, Section 4.2 - Groundwater
21	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	10631(b)(4)	Provide projections for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	Chapter 4, Section 4.2 - Groundwater
24	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	10631(d)		Chapter 4, Section 4.3 - Transfer Opportunities

No.	UWMP Requirement [a]	California Water Code Reference	Additional Clarification	UWMP Location
30	Include a detailed description of all water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry years, excluding demand management programs addressed in (f)(1). Include specific projects, describe water supply impacts, and provide a timeline for each project.	10631(h)		Chapter 4, Section 4.6 - Future Water Projects
31	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater.	10631(i)		Chapter 4, Section 4.4 - Desalinated Water Opportunities
44	Provide information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. Coordinate with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.	10633		Chapter 4, Section 4.5 - Recycled Water Opportunities
45	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.	10633(a)		Chapter 4, Section 4.5 - Recycled Water Opportunities
46	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	10633(b)		Chapter 4, Section 4.5 - Recycled Water Opportunities
47	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.	10633(c)		Chapter 4, Section 4.5 - Recycled Water Opportunities
48	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.	10633(d)		Chapter 4, Section 4.5 - Recycled Water Opportunities
49	The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	10633(e)		Chapter 4, Section 4.5 - Recycled Water Opportunities

No.	UWMP Requirement [a]	California Water Code Reference	Additional Clarification	UWMP Location
50	Describe the actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	10633(f)		Chapter 4, Section 4.5 - Recycled Water Opportunities
51	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.	10633(g)		Chapter 4, Section 4.5 - Recycled Water Opportunities
WATER SHORTAGE RELIABILITY AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING [b]				
5	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	10620(f)		Chapter 5, Section 5.1 - Water Supply Reliability
22	Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage and provide data for (A) an average water year, (B) a single dry water year, and (C) multiple dry water years.	10631(c)(1)		Chapter 5, Section 5.4 - Drought Planning
23	For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use - given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors - describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.	10631(c)(2)		Chapter 5, Section 5.1 - Water Supply Reliability
35	Provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that specifies stages of action, including up to a 50-percent water supply reduction, and an outline of specific water supply conditions at each stage	10632(a)		Chapter 5, Section 5.4 - Drought Planning
36	Provide an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.	10632(b)		Chapter 5, Section 5.4 - Drought Planning
37	Identify actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.	10632(c)		Chapter 5, Section 5.2 - Water Shortage Contingency Planning

No.	UWMP Requirement [a]	California Water Code Reference	Additional Clarification	UWMP Location
38	Identify additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.	10632(d)		Chapter 5, Section 5.2 - Water Shortage Contingency Planning
39	Specify consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.	10632(e)		Chapter 5, Section 5.2 - Water Shortage Contingency Planning
40	Indicated penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.	10632(f)		Chapter 5, Section 5.2 - Water Shortage Contingency Planning
41	Provide an analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.	10632(g)		Chapter 5, Section 5.2 - Water Shortage Contingency Planning
42	Provide a draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.	10632(h)		Chapter 5, Section 5.2 - Water Shortage Contingency Planning Appendix G
43	Indicate a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.	10632(i)		Chapter 5, Section 5.4 - Drought Planning
52	Provide information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	10634	For years 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030	Chapter 5, Section 5.3 - Water Quality

No.	UWMP Requirement [a]	California Water Code Reference	Additional Clarification	UWMP Location
53	Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. Base the assessment on the information compiled under Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.	10635(a)		Chapter 5, Section 5.4 - Drought Planning
	DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES			
26	Describe how each water demand management measures is being implemented or scheduled for implementation. Use the list provided.	10631(f)(1)	Discuss each DMM, even if it is not currently or planned for implementation. Provide any appropriate schedules.	Chapter 6, Section 6.1 - Demand Management Measurement Implementation
27	Describe the methods the supplier uses to evaluate the effectiveness of DMMs implemented or described in the UWMP.	10631(f)(3)		Chapter 6
28	Provide an estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the ability to further reduce demand.	10631(f)(4)		Chapter 6
29	Evaluate each water demand management measure that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. The evaluation should include economic and non-economic factors, cost-benefit analysis, available funding, and the water suppliers' legal authority to implement the work.	10631(g)	See 10631(g) for additional wording.	N/A
32	Include the annual reports submitted to meet the Section 6.2 requirements, if a member of the CUWCC and signer of the December 10, 2008 MOU.	10631(j)	Signers of the MOU that submit the annual reports are deemed compliant with Items 28 and 29.	N/A

[a] The UWMP Requirement descriptions are general summaries of what is provided in the legislation. Urban water suppliers should review the exact legislative wording prior to submitting its UWMP.

[b] The Subject classification is provided for clarification only. It is aligned with the organization presented in Part I of this guidebook. A water supplier is free to address the UWMP Requirement anywhere with its UWMP, but is urged to provide clarification to DWR to facilitate review.